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KWANGTUNG FLOOD DISASTER

Aerial Survey Reveals Full Extent Of Calamity

Half A Million People Homeless

(By Reuters Special Correspondent)

Canton, June 25. The floods of Kwangtung are slowly but steadily diminishing. Unless the unthinkable happens, and a key dam should burst, the great river port of Canton is out of danger, and its more than a million inhabitants will not be forced to take refuge on their housetops or in the nearest hills.

This, unfortunately, has been the fate of tens of thousands of people who lived in the Pearl River Delta area or in the valley bottoms of Kwangtung's great rivers.

I flew yesterday with Major-General Lo Cho Ying, wartime veteran of the Burma front, now Governor of Kwangtung, on a thousand-mile-long aerial survey of the flooded areas of his vast province. Accompanying the Governor were Mr. Henry T. Samson, UNRRA Director, Southeast China, and several Kwangtung Provincial Government and UNRRA officials.

We flew in a CNRRA Air Transport plane, one of the group led by General Claire Chennault, famed commander of the U.S. Fourteenth Air Force in China, and of their renowned predecessors, the AVG, commonly known as the "Flying Tigers."

Governor Lo wanted to see for himself the extent of the damage done by the floods, so as to be able to plan relief work accordingly.

Flying for the most part of our journey at little over a hundred feet, sometimes coming so low that we seemed in danger of carrying away the masts of junks or colliding with a pagoda, everyone in the plane saw for himself the appalling ruin and devastation which has occurred within the past few days.

Villages Isolated

We flew over wide stretches of water covering what is in normal times some of the richest farm land in South China. For mile upon mile, only the

tops of trees or the high dykes, built to protect the fields or to carry a road or railway, showed above the water. Hundreds of villages were isolated by water. In many places only the shells of houses remained standing. Buildings made of bamboo and thatch—common in the agricultural districts of this area—had been completely swept away.

Wherever there was an island of high land, there we would see the peasant-folk congregated with their livestock. On the embankment of the railway which runs from Canton to the port of Kowloon, buffalo were grazing, while their owners waved to us as we passed overhead.

Not all were so fortunate as to find asylum on high ground. We saw many people struggling with the raging current in frail sampans or makeshift rafts.

Not infrequently we would see buffalo marooned by themselves on a tiny dry islet in the midst of the floods.

Deserted And Lifeless

Whole villages were deserted and lifeless, apparently without a soul left in them. Streets in some of the bigger towns such as Shienkung and Waichow on the East River were awash. Samshui at the junction of the West and North Rivers was almost completely cut off.

It is impossible to describe the devastation which we saw. Riding safe and secure above the flood in our comfortable plane, it was difficult, even for us, to visualise what the rather pretty—and sometimes dramatic—scenes which we were witnessing meant in terms of human suffering.

To understand South China's travails, you must understand the significance of South China's rivers.

Kwangtung Province boasts four great waterways. Three of these, the East, North and West Rivers—each flowing from the compass point from which it takes its name—unite in the neighbourhood of Canton to form the Pearl River Estuary and Delta (which has been built up over the course of tens of centuries from the silt deposited by the rivers.)

(Continued on Page 12)

One Chinese was fatally wounded and two others wounded in a brief gun battle between a party of police and a lone gunman at the Shamshui Ferry Wharf shortly before 10 p.m. last night.

Contacted by the "China Mail" at 11.30 p.m., the officer on duty at Shamshui Police Station refused to give details concerning the affray, but confirmed that a shooting incident had occurred.

According to other reports, a squad of police under Sub-Inspector Sator was making a routine search of passengers leaving and entering the ferry wharf at 9.50 p.m. During the search, inside the wharf, (one report said) on a ferry just arrived from Hong Kong, one passenger, said to be wearing a Chinese black-cloth suit, produced a revolver and fired with his left hand at the police.

The police returned the fire and in the ensuing battle two men, passengers, and a woman were wounded. One of the

FRENCH NOTE

Cairo, June 24. France was understood to have protested to the Egyptian Government against the "political statements" attributed to Abd El Krim, former Moroccan rebel leader now living in Egypt, in a note handed today to Nokrashy Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, by the French Ambassador, M. Gilbert Arvengas.—Reuter.

H.K. Bus Strike Threat

Conductors of the China Motorbus Company gave their employers a 24-hour ultimatum yesterday morning threatening to go on strike today if their demand for the reinstatement of dismissed colleagues are not accepted.

Representatives of the Company and the conductors met at the Labour Office yesterday afternoon to try and reach a settlement, but last night it was learned that after several hours of discussion, no agreement was reached. Talks presumably will continue this morning.

The conductors have demanded, in addition to reinstatement of discharged men, a guarantee against dismissals without cause; that the Company consult the employees before introducing regulations and not to enforce them if no mutual agreement can be obtained.

Unless these demands are accepted the conductors propose to call a semi-strike between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 8 p.m.—and not to collect more than \$10 a day individually from passengers. If the Company continues to resist their demands, the conductors threaten to walk out completely.

The Company, as reported yesterday, declared the dismissed conductors were discharged for selling punched tickets.

CARDIFF STRIKE

Cardiff, June 25. Colliery clerks, whose two-day strike threatened coal production at 270 South Wales pits, went back to work today, following assurances yesterday by the National Coal Board that their action was officially recognised.—Reuter.

Moscow, June 24. Bountiful crops are being reaped in the Kazakh Republic in the Ukraine, where the harvest is in full swing, the Soviet newspaper "Pravda" reported today.—Reuter

Three Hit In Gun Fight At Shamshui

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CALCUTTA RIOT

Calcutta, June 25. The Government announced today that four persons were killed and nine injured in new outbreaks of communal violence here on Tuesday.

Ninety arrests were reported.—Associated Press.

George Medal For Lyemun Hero

Those who were in the Colony on March 21, 1946, will remember the sudden tremendous explosions, which took place on that day.

Those explosions were subsequently found to have emanated from Lyemun Barracks, where many tons of high explosives and ammunition were ignited and exploded, causing much damage and heavy loss of life.

Immediately previous to the explosions, a British soldier lost his life in a courageous attempt to avert the tragedy. He was T/1485105 Driver Joseph Hughes of 387 Company, Royal Army Service Corps.

On March 21, during the removal of ammunition from Leighton Hill tunnels to the ammunition storage dump at Lyemun Barracks, Driver Hughes was driving one of the ammunition vehicles. On arriving at No. 7 Magazine in Lyemun Barracks his lorry, without warning, caught fire.

Driver Hughes, although he was aware that his lorry contained T.N.T., at once tried to extinguish the fire with a fire-extinguisher, ignoring repeated warnings of others to leave the lorry and take cover.

In spite of the fact that everyone else had evacuated the area, he continued to fight the flames alone, completely disregarding his own safety, until when the lorry exploded, he collapsed suffering from severe burns, from which he later died.

For this outstanding act of bravery in trying to avert a major disaster, His Majesty the King has awarded Driver Hughes a posthumous George Cross.

Air Trips For Flood Relief

The Far East Flying School is planning sight-seeing air-trips over Hong Kong in aid of Kwangtung's flood victims, the "China Mail" learned last night.

Permission from the local authorities, however, is needed before the campaign can be started.

When official sanction is granted—in a day or two the School hopes—members of the public will be able to get a bird's eye view of Hong Kong for \$20.

An official of the School told the "China Mail" that 50 per cent of the takings will be deducted for fuel, maintenance and other expenses and the balance contributed to the relief of the flood victims.

The School will make four aircraft available for the purpose. The pilots will be experienced men not student-pilots. Provided the plan is officially approved, tickets will be on sale shortly at Sincere's, Wing On's and other leading stores in town, up to July 5.

Lahore Riot Disruption

New Delhi, June 24. Action caused by Saturday night's outbreak of arson in the Hindu sector of Shahalmi resulted in collapsed houses and blocked roadways making vehicular traffic impossible.

Water from shattered mains cooped over streets, telephone and electric poles and circuits a vivid testimony of the last two wild days of arson, stabbing and bomb throwing in Lahore.

Leaders of the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communities appealed to their followers to call off communal hostilities in view of the impending partition of the Punjab. The situation showed some improvement with only 13 new cases of arson, three stabblings and four bomb throwing incidents.—United Press.

Britain And India's Princes

LONDON, JUNE 24. A GOVERNMENT SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DOES NOT INTEND TO RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF ANY INDIAN PRINCELY STATE WHICH DOES NOT ADHERE EITHER TO HINDUSTAN OR PAKISTAN.

It is believed that for this reason the majority of the princely states will decide to join Pakistan.

It was pointed out that Pakistan has already declared its intention of remaining within the British Commonwealth and the princely States adhering to Pakistan would, therefore, continue to be entitled to British protection, while achieving a greater degree of independence because of their geographical position and economic preponderance.

The source said it is feasible that Hindustan will ultimately elect to be independent of the British Commonwealth.—United Press.

Kidnapping Attempt Fails

Jerusalem, June 25. Three persons today attempted vainly to kidnap a member of the Palestine Government Secretariat who is on the Liaison Staff for the UNO's Special Committee on Palestine.

Unofficial reports said the Secretariat member, Allen Major, was set upon and beaten by three Jews. Mrs. Major saw the attack, cried for help and attracted a police patrol and the Jews dashed to a car and sped away.

Three days ago a group of Jews attempted to kidnap an assistant superintendent of police in a downtown bookstore.—Associated Press.

Gangsters Slip Through Police Net

Five truck-loads of police under Detective Inspector Moran and Detective Sub-Inspector Gordon raced from the Central Police Station to the Sun Kwong Hotel (formerly the Empress Hotel), near the Western Market at 2.30 p.m. yesterday and took up positions in the streets, surrounded the hotel and made a 30-minute thorough search of the hotel's rooms in an attempt to "corner" three armed robbers who had earlier in the day robbed an import and export firm in the Central District of a considerable amount of cash and jewellery.

All traffic in the streets around the hotel was suspended and pedestrians were given something of a scare when the police took up positions there and cordoned off the area.

The police were, however, unable to arrest any gangsters despite a thorough search.

Upon receiving a report at noon yesterday that an armed robbery had taken place at the Wing Fung Import and Export Firm, 79 Des Voeux Road, Central, third floor, all available police on duty at Central were mobilised and rushed to the scene.

The robbers got away with HK\$1,500, \$500 in Singapore currency, and jewellery.

MacArthur Policy Criticised

Tokyo, June 25. Japanese reaction to the British and Australian protests against a second Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition indicates that they regard the United States as a friendly benefactor, championing down-trodden Japan against malevolent aggressors.

British officials in Tokyo today said that it was a coincidence that every time an issue occurred between the United States and the other Allies over Japan, SCAP was in a position to make it appear that it was always on the side of Japan, with the British and the Australians especially always against.

The whaling decision, which was made at the height of the food crisis and carefully announced last Sunday when Allied government offices were closed, is interpreted as only one more in a succession of many diplomatic moves by SCAP to foster Japanese belief in Uncle Sam.

"What SCAP is careful not to explain is that all the food the United States is sending to the Japanese is on a commercial basis from an overflowing supply," a British official said.

"Australia is sending all her food to Britain which, in turn, is going short herself to help feed starving Europe."—Reuter.

Cooked-Up Says Moscow

Moscow, June 25. "Pravda" declared today that the recent incidents on the Mongolian-Sinclair frontier were the work of "Chinese reactionaries," who are seeking by every device to convince American taxpayers that China needs money because it is threatened by foreign aggression stemming from the Soviet Union.

The Communist organ said these "reactionaries" were fearful that "American businessmen may find out that they have backed the wrong horse in China and will not add to their stake."—Associated Press.

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FAILURE OF A MISSION

Nanking, June 25. The Chinese Government announced today that the recent Chinese mission of inspection to Dairen and Port Arthur was a failure because of Soviet non-cooperation, and has served notice that it considers itself free at any time to exercise its right to send troops to the two ports.

In a communique released today the Foreign Ministry said that Soviet Russia had repeatedly refused China permission to station troops in Port Arthur and Dairen and the Chinese Government therefore "is constrained to call her serious attention to her fundamental obligations" under the Sino-Soviet treaty.

The communique added: "At the same time, the Chinese Government wishes hereby to declare that since the right of China to despatch troops and police to Port Arthur and Dairen is not restricted by treaty provisions, the Chinese Government is free at any time to decide on the exercise of this right."

The statement asserted that the Chinese Government inspection mission under General Tung Wen-ting, which arrived in Port Arthur on June 3 and returned ten days later did not receive from the Soviet authorities the "promised assistance" it needed for its mission.

Despite the assertion that this would be granted as well as "freedom of action in the discharge of its duties," the lack of Soviet cooperation "together with obstructions from the so-called 'local administration' was one factor which made it impossible for the mission to carry out its plan of inspection," the communique declared, and showed again that "Chinese administrative personnel cannot hope to perform their functions without the presence and protection of an adequate force of Chinese troops and police in Port Arthur and Dairen."

Note Delivered

Dr. Hollington Tong, Director of the Government's information office, told a press conference today that following General Tung Wen-ting's submission of his report on the inspection tour, the Foreign Office has handed a note to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Nanking. The Foreign Office communique said that the failure of the Chinese Government mission to take over Port Arthur and Dairen has been due to two factors: Firstly, the repeated refusal of the Soviet Government to agree to the stationing of Chinese troops in the two ports. Secondly, the formation by the

CN. HITS NEW LOW

Shanghai, June 25. Business in Shanghai which has been showing a little movement during the three weeks that the Chinese currency remained somewhat stabilized, halted entirely as the Chinese currency continues to slide downward. Blackmarket dealers are paying CN\$45,000 for one American dollar this morning.

Business circles blamed "outside agents" who are sending accumulated Chinese currency into Shanghai, with which to purchase American money, for the current downward trend along with the usual deterioration of local money and the Government's critical military situation.—Associated Press.

WEN YUAN-NING'S APPOINTMENT

Nanking, June 25. The Executive Yuan has appointed Dr. Wen Yuan-ning, who is well-known in Hong Kong, as Ambassador to Greece and has named Yu Wen-teh, who is now Minister to Colombia to be concurrently Minister to Venezuela. The latter post was formerly held by Mei Ching-chao, Minister to Cuba.—Associated Press.

Tokyo, June 25. Dr. Takeo Kuruwa will be formally sworn in as Finance Minister this afternoon. He replaces Shotoro Yano, who is ill.—Reuter.

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THE WEATHER

Pressure is high to the S and E of Japan and moderately high over Hainan. It is low over N Japan, over China and Indo-China, and in a trough to the S of the Caroline.

Today's Forecast—Moderate S winds, partly cloudy after morning showers; 70° to 80°.

Yesterday's Weather—Maximum 81.1 deg. F. Minimum 74.7 deg. F. Sunshine 4.1 hours.

Rainfall 0.2 mm. = 0.01 inch. Total since Jan. 1—588.7 mm. as against an average of 595.6 mm.

Readings at 10 a.m. 1007.5 1006.5 m.b. Bar. at m.a.l. 1007.5 1006.5 m.b. Equal 59.5 59.5 inches. Rel. Humidity 70 to 88 % Dew Point 72 to 74 deg. F. Wind Direction S to S.W. Wind Force 2 to 3 knots.

Coming Events

June 26—Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd. annual meeting, 11 a.m.
June 26—Sandakan Light & Power Co. (1922) Ltd. annual meeting, noon.
June 26—Y's Men's Club, 12.45 p.m. Speaker: H.G.W. Wood, head on "Courts in Old Shanghai".
June 27—Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd. annual general meeting, noon.
June 28—H.K. Hope Mfg. Co. Ltd., annual meeting, noon.
July 3—Lane Crawford Ltd., general meeting of shareholders, noon.
July 11—Peak Tramways annual meeting, noon.

Contractors Fined

A firm of Government contractors, Chung Hing Construction Co., Room 606, China Building, was fined \$300 when their representative pleaded guilty to removing sand without a permit.
Mr. W.T. Winterton, Government Stores Department, said defendants were engaged by the P.W.D. to repair the bridge and pitching at Chung Lung Tau, and to the catchment and roadside channels in Chung Lung Tau and Tin Hau.
Repairs commenced on May 15 and up to the date of the summons (June 4) defendants had not applied for a removal permit although they were given to understand by the Executive Engineer of the Road Office that they must obtain such through the Government Sand Monopoly.
An estimated 25 cubic yards of sand had been removed from the Chung Lung Tau stream course and neighbouring beaches, concluded Mr. Winterton.
Mr. Winterton also obtained an order for payment of \$250 by the firm for the sand removed.

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Huge Opium Seizure

Sharp Fine On Junk Master

A fine of \$200 or two months' hard labour was imposed by Marine Magistrate Neil Garland yesterday on the master of a motor cargo boat for carrying passengers without a permit.

When the boat was stopped by S.I. Holmes of the Water Police, there were 75 persons on board including a crew. The master pleaded they were coolies who had finished loading the s.s. "Chungking". He was merely taking them ashore.

Leung Yui, a sampan master, was fined \$150 or six weeks for using his craft for conveying prostitutes in the harbour.
A charge against the coxswain of the S/L "Yuen Fat" for leaving the Colony without notifying the Harbour Master was withdrawn by the prosecution when the coxswain produced a monthly permit exempting him from reporting every time he cleared.

Inspector Hill prosecuted for the Police.

Readers' Letters

For Own Use

Sir:—I wonder if some of your readers can help me with a vexing problem.

Some days ago in your editorial you mentioned something about former occupiers of flats and houses being given an opportunity of getting back their residences. I am the owner of a private house which is at present occupied by a tenant. I am interested to know how I can get the house back for my own use. I was away from the Colony during Jap. occupation, and on re-occupation of Hong Kong my house was let to the present tenant by my agent. A few months prior to my return to Hong Kong, notice to quit was given to the tenant who however refused to give up the premises. From that time on no rent was paid and although I am unable to obtain any flat or house I am compelled to wait for the Tenants Tribunal to deal with my case. As I understand the Tribunal sit only three times a week it might be years before I can get back my house.

There has been a lot written about wicked landlords but it is difficult to see the fairness of the Landlord and Tenants Ordinance in cases like mine, as besides getting no rent I am also unable to get the return of my house. In the meantime I am outstaying my welcome in my present place of abode which is the sitting room of friends of mine. I am liable to be requested to leave at any time but I am sorry to say I cannot do the same to my tenant. Besides paying no rent I have an idea the tenant is sub-letting rooms at very high rents—even the garage is rented out as living quarters.

"EVER BEEN HAD"

Hint Of Further Developments

Described as the largest seizure made in British territory since the reoccupation, and the first consignment anticipated by the local Preventive Officers, 2580 tals of raw opium, valued at \$309,600, were confiscated, and the two carriers sentenced to the maximum term of one year's hard labour, by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday.

SRO Humphreys, applying for the maximum penalty, without the option of a fine, emphasised that they were well aware of what they were carrying when they boarded the plane at Kowloon. They admitted that they were instructed to hand over the packages to persons they were to meet at the airport, said SRO Humphreys.

The manner in which the drugs were concealed, said the prosecuting officer, clearly proved that the defendants were well aware of what they were carrying when they boarded the plane at Kowloon. They admitted that they were instructed to hand over the packages to persons they were to meet at the airport, said SRO Humphreys.

"The capture was all pre-arranged," went on the prosecuting officer, "as we had advance information that opium would be brought down from Hunan. The opium crop there is very large, and these men are using Hong Kong as a distributing centre."

"The whole world is doing its utmost to suppress opium and we have to do our part," concluded SRO Humphreys.

The facts of the case, as given by the prosecution, were that at about 7.30 p.m. on June 23, SRO 99, on duty at Kai Tak, saw defendants surrounded by several pieces of luggage and being in a somewhat suspicious manner. He was telephoned to RO Fowler at the Kowloon Revenue Office.

On arrival, RO Fowler called upon Tong Chi-wah, 38, Chan Chun-wah, 48, and two other men detained, to claim their luggage, at the same time asking them if they had anything to declare and if they were carrying any contraband. He received a negative reply to both questions. Tong, went on the prosecuting officer, claimed three of the suitcases as his, stating that he belonged to him and that the others were given to him to bring down to Hong Kong. Asked to produce keys, he claimed that these were none.

After a fruitless search for keys, RO Fowler forced open the suitcases with a screw-driver and, in two cases found 20 packets of opium hidden among some clothing and in the false sides of the second case. Tong immediately stated that he did not know the opium was in the cases.

On being searched by RO Fowler, accused was found to be wearing a special girdle in which was concealed another packet of opium.

The second defendant, Chan, claimed the remaining four suitcases in which was discovered 2,000 tals of the narcotic, concealed among the clothing and in false sides and false bottoms.

Questioned, both accused declared that they were carrying the cases for their respective friends at Kowloon, adding that they were to be met on arrival at Kai Tak. There were, in fact, several persons there at the time, but in the confusion they managed to escape, with the exception of two, who would be appearing in Court on a more serious charge, said SRO Humphreys.

Money Market

Gold was steadier yesterday and highest point touched was \$204 a tal, at the close of the market. It opened at \$203 and was down to \$202.50 for a time. Plastics made a further climb. Opening at \$11.22 a 100 they went to \$11.45. Then they receded and fell to \$11.20. At the close they were again \$11.25.

Chinese National Currency's recovery on Tuesday was short-lived, for yesterday it again weakened. Futures were down to a new alltime low at 9.4 cents for CN\$1,000, but improved to 9.5 cents at the close. Spot was down to 15.4 cents.

U.S. dollars were unchanged at \$4.72 and so were Australian pounds at \$12.62. Sterling regained its feet after Tuesday's panicky drop, and was back to \$13.28 yesterday.

THE "EASTERN" PASSENGERS

Passengers who left for Sydney by the s.s. "Eastern" yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Blacklock and son, Mr. and Mrs. Shoplin and son, Mr. and Mrs. N.A. Uranga, Capt. and Mrs. C.O. Ward, Mrs. J. McVilly, Mrs. Lau Wong, Miss Wong Bo Hing, Miss M. Sleep and Messrs. P.V. Russo, E. Markland, D.B. Judah, E. Edwards, R.M. Sequeira, T.L. Edwards, E.J. Cougle and Mr. Winiado.

Fire Peril: Maximum Fine

The maximum fine of \$250 was imposed on Ching Hung-chong, manager of the Nam Sing Industrial Chemicals Co., 27 Gilman's Bazaar, when he pleaded guilty to a summons for storing 21,980 lbs. of calcium carbide at 305 Lal Chi Kok Road, ground floor, on June 3.

D/O R.H.J. Brooks of the Kowloon Fire Brigade stated that the premises were Chinese tenement house with wooden floors, and that the place "reeked with acetylene gas which, if it had exploded, would have blown up the whole block."

The same defendant, summoned in his capacity as owner of the Wing Cheong, Ltd. 310 Lal Chi Kok Road, ground floor, was fined \$100 on each of the two summonses relating to the storage of 176 gallons of amyl-acetate (a highly inflammable product) and 280 lbs. calcium carbide, on June 3.

Ng Kwong-hing, manager of Kum Shing Hong, 310 Tung Chow Street, was fined the maximum of \$250 for storing 2000 lbs. aluminium powder on the premises on June 5.

D/O Brooks stated that defendant has a licence for nitrate and potassium chloride. Being a dealer in chemicals, defendant should realise that both nitrate and aluminium powder are high explosives.

For storing 6,300 lbs. sulphuric acid in 32 Bute Street, ground floor, on June 5, Mok Pui-kee was fined \$100. It was stated by D/O Brooks that the sulphuric acid and 850 lbs. nitrate acid were found inside the premises concealed under a bed. Defendant holds a licence for the storage of 1500 lbs. sulphuric acid.

WEDDING

Mr. Anthony D. Reis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reis, and Miss Teresa Mathias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mathias, will be married at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, on July 3 at 3 p.m.

After the ceremony, a reception will be held at No. 1, Hamel Road, Kowloon, residence of the bridegroom, to which all relatives and friends of the couple are invited.

NAVAL SURGEON'S FINE WORK IN HONG KONG

When the Empress of Scotland leaves Hong Kong shortly for U.K. on her last trip as a trooper, she will be carrying a Naval Officer whose valued services to the Colony will be long remembered.

He is Surgeon Captain Claude Keating M.S.M., R.N. the Medical Officer in charge, Royal Naval Hospital Hong Kong.

Captain Keating arrived in Australia when operations against Japan were being stepped up in January 1945 and went to Brisbane where he established a R.N. Hospital of 250 beds in a wing of the 102nd Australian General Hospital.

On the re-occupation of Hong Kong he was responsible for organising the transfer of a Naval Hospital complete with Staff, Stores and Equipment from Brisbane to Hong Kong. This undertaking was the first of its kind and is the only one on record in the Navy.

Captain Keating preceded the move by flying to Hong Kong on 9th September, 1945 to survey the situation. Being the Senior Medical Officer on shore and Staff Medical Officer to the Commander in Charge he did much to organise in his energetic and efficient way the medical facilities in the early days of the Re-occupation.

The old R.N. Hospital at Wanchai had been badly damaged and was not fit for use for the increased numbers in personnel of the Fleet so he negotiated for and succeeded in obtaining the top two floors of the modern Queen Mary Hospital at Pokfulam. This hospital had functioned during the war under difficulties due to shortages of stores.

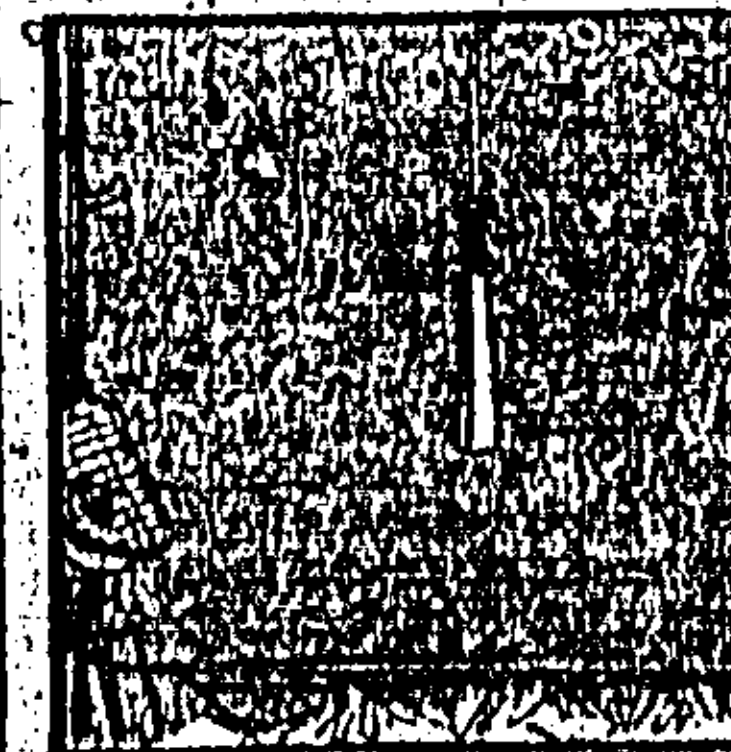
At once the Navy supplied skilled personnel to restore the boilers, restart the lifts, to supply stores and render other help. There was close cooperation between Captain Keating and the Senior Medical Officer of the Queen Mary Hospital (Dr. Griffiths and later Dr. Utley) and this friendly cooperation was reflected in the various departments of both Sections of the Hospital where the Staff worked together in close liaison and helped each other in many ways. As an instance for the first six months the Naval Radiologist supplied stores and examined civilian patients for the Civil Section whilst the latter afforded the facilities of the Department and Staff.

New Hospital

Many difficulties were encountered in the post VJ Day period and much hard work was entailed but Captain Keating's faculty for getting to the root of things quickly was of much value in surmounting the difficulties and finding answers to the problems as they arose. He has been much concerned in planning the Rehabilitation and equipping of the War Memorial Hospital which is to be the new Royal Naval Hospital.

After his strenuous tenure of office in the Colony, Surgeon Captain Keating will sail in the Empress of Scotland for U.K. where, it is to be hoped, he will enjoy a very well earned leave. There will be many regrets at his departure and he will carry the warm good wishes of all who know him.

POP



SOLICITOR'S GOOD WORD Evidence In War Crimes Trial

Mr. Marcus A. da Silva, the well-known Solicitor, related to No. 7 War Crimes Court yesterday how he was flogged, burnt and otherwise tortured while detained at the Mongkok Kempital Station in 1943.

At the conclusion of his testimony, Mr. Silva said that, in fairness to the accused, Sgt. Ozawa Tomokichi, he should say that he appeared to be acting under the orders of another Japanese.

Ozawa is charged with committing a war crime at Hong Kong between May 14, 1943 and June 29, 1943, in that he was, in violation of the laws and usages of war, concerned in the ill-treatment of prisoners in his custody at the Mongkok Kempital Station, causing physical sufferings to Marcus A. da Silva and George Van Bergen.

No. 7 War Crimes Court, before whom Ozawa is being tried, comprises Lieut. Col. N. C. Wait (President) and Major A. Clayworth and Captain R. B. R. Goresly (Members).

Major R. C. Lal is the Prosecuting Officer, while accused is defended by Mr. Sakai Yuuki assisted by Captain J. N. Whitehorn as Advisory Officer.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Major Lal said that the accused was charged with the ill-treatment of prisoners in his custody at the Mongkok Kempital Station and with causing physical sufferings to Marcus A. da Silva and George Van Bergen. Major Lal said that when the latter thought that he was obstinate in not confessing, he was taken to the bathroom and given the water torture for half an hour.

"Under Orders"
Mr. Silva said that accused appeared to be acting under the orders of another Japanese named Nakajima, whose Lieutenant was Howard Tor.

He also testified that George Van Bergen, who was detained at the same time, was also taken out for interrogation and tortured.

Concluding his testimony, Mr. da Silva, in order to illustrate that accused appeared to be acting under orders, mentioned that frequently during interrogations accused would go to the telephone and chat rather briskly in Japanese and then return to his questioning.

He did not know with what offence accused was charged, but if it was that accused, was in charge of the Mongkok Kempital Station, he, witness was not of the impression that accused was in charge. "Some of the things that happened at Mongkok Kempital Station happened, in my impression, without the knowledge of accused," ended Silva.

"Not Permitted"
Major Shiozawa Kunio, Commandant of the Kowloon Dis-

HONG KONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Subscriptions up to June 23—
The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. \$10,000.000
Java-China-Japan Line Staff, Chinese Agents and Chinese Diversors, in memory of the late Mr. Hsuan Leowman. 610.00
Brook Bernhardt, Esq. 200.00
R. T. Chan, Esq. 100.00
Messrs. R. Corny & Co. Ltd. 100.00
Messrs. Luen Fook Hong Ltd. 50.00
Total \$11,060.00
H.K. Government Contribution Received to June 24, 1947 \$1,234.88
Grand Total \$12,294.88

trict Gendarmerie in 1943; said that torture of prisoners was not permitted. Shiozawa identified accused as a member of his staff.

George Van Bergen declared that he was arrested on May 14, 1943. He was taken to the Mongkok Kempital Station, where he was detained and interrogated on five occasions.

He was beaten and given the water torture. He was tortured because they wanted to obtain confessions from him.

He was inclined to believe that accused gave the orders for him to be beaten and tortured. During the period of his detention, the food issued to him consisted only of rice balls. Sometimes he would receive two rice balls each day and on other occasions only one.

This concluded the case for the prosecution and the defence was opened by the calling of accused, Ozawa, who said that he was attached to the Kowloon District Gendarmerie in 1943.

During the time that Silva and Van Bergen were detained, the building was used as a detention cell by the Special Intelligence Section. Nakajima was in charge of the administration.

In Hospital
At the time Silva and Van Bergen were arrested, he was in Hospital. He was admitted to Hospital on May 10, 1943, and remained in Hospital until the early part of June.

He admitted having interrogated Silva and Van Bergen. The interrogation took place as a result of a Chinese informer named The having extorted 10,000 Military Yen from Van Bergen's wife.

Ozawa said that when he inspected the detainees at the Mongkok Kempital Station, he did not notice anything about them, except that they were a bit emaciated.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Mr. Kuan Tze Leuk will address the Photographic Society of Hong Kong on "Pictorial Composition" at this club premises 217a Prince's Building this evening at 6.15 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and all are welcome.

Lau Chi Fails In His Appeal

The appeal brought by Lance Sergeant Lau Chi against his conviction and sentence, before a Full Court composed of Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice T. J. Gould at the Supreme Court yesterday, was dismissed.

Mr. A. J. Clifford appeared for the Crown and Mr. Charles Losby represented Lau Chi.

Lau Chi, who was found guilty on Feb. 5, 1947, of offences: (3) that the learned Judge in his judgment, sentenced by Mr. Justice E.H. Williams to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The appeal was based on the following grounds: (1) that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence; (2) that the learned Judge misdirected the jury in certain material particulars; (3) that the learned Judge was wrong in law in excluding the evidence of P.C.C. Wan Tong and (4) that the sentence was excessive.

Sir Henry, dismissing the appeal, said that the learned Judge was entitled to express his opinion. In his summing up, however, the learned Judge had warned the jury that his

Character
Sir Henry did not agree that the prosecution was obliged to produce evidence of accused's character.

Concluding, Sir Henry said that although it was the practice for an accused person to commence serving his sentence after his appeal had been dismissed, he would, in the present case, permit Lau Chi to serve his sentence from the date of his appeal. He said that the sentence of 18 months had been delayed.

Mr. Justice Gould concurred.

SOUTHPORT POISON DRAMA

Police Raid Opium Divans

Six opium divans were raided by the Police at Kowloon on Tuesday when 16 smokers and the six keepers were arrested and a number of pipes and lamps seized.

Fines totalling \$200 were imposed on Kwok Chun-tung by Mr. W. H. Latimer for keeping a divan at 113 Portland Street, ground floor, and possession of four pipes of prepared opium. Of the six smokers arrested, only one appeared in Court and was fined \$15. The five absentees forfeited their bail of \$25 each.

Chan Fok, married woman, had her divan at 15 Woo Sung Street, ground floor, raided by DSI V. J. MacKenzie and Det. Yan. She was fined \$100 on the keeping charge and \$15 for possession of 1.2 mace of prepared opium. Her sole customer had his bail of \$25 entrusted.

On the application of Inspector J. Orem, notice of the convictions will be served on the respective landlords.

Arrested by Det. Inspector Siu Chung-yin at 21 Nga Tsin Wat Road, first floor, Wong Yuk was fined \$250 for three months' imprisonment for keeping a divan at that address. His customer was fined \$15 on the smoking charge.

Blotting guilty to keeping a divan at 47 South Wall Road, second floor, and to possessing 1.5 mace of prepared opium, Cheung Man was fined a total of \$350 for three months' imprisonment, while the four smokers were fined \$15 each.

Fines of \$175 each were imposed on Yip Sing, 19, and Li Keung, when they admitted being the keepers of divans at 127 Yee Kuk Street, first floor, and 114 Nan Chang Street, first floor, respectively. Of the four smokers arrested during these two raids by DSI D. S. Roberts, two were fined \$10 each, while the other two forfeited their bail of \$20 each.

SI Walter Collins, who prosecuted in all the four cases before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, applied for notices of convictions to be sent to the landlords.

WING HING SEIZURES

Large amounts of dutiable goods, particularly cigarettes on which duty had not been paid were ordered to be confiscated at Central yesterday. Revenue Officer J. Redman said they were not claimed after seizure from the s.s. "Wing Hing."

At the same time Choi Man, 26, appeared on a charge of importing dutiable goods on which the duty had not been paid. The goods in question were found on board the s.s. "Wing Hing" and consisted of 10 cartons of Marvel cigarettes and 5 cartons of Phillip Morris cigarettes. Defendant was fined \$20 and his goods were confiscated.

Revenue Officer J. Redman M.B.E. prosecuted.

"FALSE STORY"

Tam Chan, 25, stall foki, residing at No. 10 Peel Street, second floor, was charged before Mr. d'Almeida at Central with giving false information to Det. Inspector Alfred Fong by stating that he lost a basket, containing \$2,000 and CN\$50,000, on June 23.

His father, Tam Kan, 64, and his elder brother, Tam Cheong, 20, were charged with aiding and abetting.

At the request of Inspector Fong, they were all remanded for one week on \$250 bail each.

A casting meeting for another new radio play written by a member of the Stage Club, will be held in the Cheerin Club, tonight at 8.30 p.m. The play is a thriller called "The Trap Is Sprung" and has six parts. It will probably be broadcast on Tuesday July 6. Anyone interested in this, or in future radio plays will be very welcome. The meeting should last about an hour to an hour and a half.

Triple Inquest Revelations

Southport, June 24. The possibility that a male Lucetta Borga may go down in the annals of British crime emerged today in a triple coroner's inquest on Dr. Robert Clements, his fourth wife, and a fellow medic, Dr. James Montague Houston.

Dr. Andrew Brown, who was called in on the eve of Mrs. Clements' death and before her admission to hospital, asserted from the witness stand that both he and the head nurse concluded that the patient was suffering from morphine poisoning.

Shortly after police investigations, precipitated by a statement from an unnamed person, into her death, and the postponement of her funeral, Dr. Clements was found dead in his house. Sensational British reports have described him as an "abortionist" and a "lady killer."

Dr. Houston, who carried out a post mortem on Mrs. Clements and was said to have destroyed organs needed for a coroner's post mortem, was found dead in a hospital laboratory just as the police were waiting in the anteroom to interview him, three days after the death of Mrs. Clements.

Dr. Brown said that on May 30, after the post mortem had been held, he told Dr. Houston his suspicions of morphine poisoning. Dr. Houston had replied in an agitated voice: "I wish to God I had known about this sooner."

Witness said he was quite sure that Dr. Houston did not suspect poisoning. Dr. Clements' first wife was Edna, daughter of a wealthy Belfast miller, whom he married in 1900 and who died in 1920 at the age of 50 of sleeping sickness. His second was Mary, daughter of a well-to-do family in County Antrim, Northern Ireland, who died in 1927, aged 27, of tuberculosis after six years of marriage. She was the mother of the doctor's only child, Richard George.

He married Kathleen Sarah Burke, daughter of a Belfast store owner, in 1928. She died in 1939 of cancer. Dr. Clements signed all these death certificates. The three wives were said to have left sums ranging from £40 to £500.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA TO ENTER I.L.O.

Geneva, June 24. The International Labour Conference today accepted Austria as a member state of the International Labour Office. The Austrian Government has undertaken to eliminate from its labour laws, all modifications made by the Germans. The resolution to readmit Austria with the same obligations and rights as other members was warmly supported by the French and Swiss delegates.—Reuter.

MARSEILLES GENERAL STRIKE

Paris, June 24. Thirty thousand miners, a quarter of France's total mining strength, were on strike tonight chiefly for increased rations. Marseilles today suffered a "general" strike when shops, tramways, dockers and employees of almost all enterprises, except postal and telegraph services and part of the National Railways system, declared a two-hour protest stoppage against the Government's financial projects.—Reuter.

terested in this, or in future radio plays will be very welcome. The meeting should last about an hour to an hour and a half.

Dalton Adamant

London, June 24.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Dalton, refused in the Commons today to promise that Government would cut imports of films before any other American imports.

Captain Albert Raymond Blackburn (Lab.) asked for assurance that if substantial cuts had to be made in imports from the United States to conserve dollars, films would have the highest possible priority and food the lowest.

"To talk about priorities gets us little distance," Mr. Dalton said.

The Chancellor said Britain sends the United States slightly over US\$60,000,000 annually for films, whereas the dollar earnings of British films in the United States were relatively small.

He conceded the situation was unsatisfactory, but said progress was being made toward increasing British film earnings in the United States.—United Press.

Some 878 births and 202 deaths were registered in the Colony during the week ended June 21. Of the 47 deaths from infectious diseases, 36 were attributable to tuberculosis.

P.O. THEFT FRUSTRATED

The attempted theft of a parcel from the General Post Office was frustrated by a postal clerk shortly before noon yesterday.

According to a police report, three Shanghai Chinese, including a woman, made enquiries at the Parcel Department. While the woman was doing the talking, one of the two men picked up a parcel from the counter and walked away.

This was observed by a clerk who chased the man. The man threw the parcel away in front of the Post Office and ran along Des Voeux Road, Central, into Lee Yuen Street, East, where he was arrested by a Chinese constable. The woman and the other man managed to disappear in the crowd inside the Post Office.

Old H.K. Resident's Welfare Plan

A World Welfare Fund, with millions of chapters throughout the universe, is one of the projects the Rev. H. R. Wells has in mind today for the benefit of mankind—particularly the needy—everywhere.

"A man is not worth living if he does not do something for the world at large," declared the 84-year-old Australian clergyman, adding that the trouble nowadays was "too much talking and writing to the press and no action."

One of the welfare organizations created by the Rev. Wells is today in its 29th year. It is the Benefit Society of the Hop Yat Church and New Territories Churches—a kind of provident fund maintained by individual contributions of 10 cents monthly.

The Rev. H. R. Wells is now engaged in bringing the Society's accounts up to date. He estimates that the last shareholder will be paid off in the year 2002.

The Rev. Mr. Wells told the "China Mail" that he is at present working on a new plan, a World Welfare Fund with branches throughout the world and the peoples of every nation participating. He said he has written to people abroad interested in welfare work and also talked to individuals in Hong Kong on the subject. They were so interested in the scheme that some offered large sums of money to get the Fund started but he has so far rejected the offers.

He said he does not want money to launch his plan. He wants people to organize and run their own chapters on principles formed by themselves. The main principle, however, will be worldwide mutual welfare.

He said that a chapter or unit may be formed by any number of people who will elect three officials from among themselves yearly to be responsible for collecting subscriptions and supervising the funds.

Share Subscriptions
The Rev. Mr. Wells added that individual subscriptions may be fixed at 10 cents, 20 cents or 50 cents but not more than \$1 a share. Members may buy as many shares as they wish to take up. Individually or collectively, the needy whether members or not will be eligible for assistance. For instance, if his projected World Welfare Fund existed today, branches in Hong Kong and elsewhere

Police Fail To Prove Case

A submission by Mr. C. A. Sutherland Russ that the Police had completely failed to prove anything against his client was upheld by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday at the conclusion of the hearing of three summonses against Li Kwan-tang, licensee of the Chung An Boaring House.

The summonses arose out of a raid by Police, under S/I D. L. Davies, at 10.45 p.m. on May 20, when two roomboys and two women were arrested and charged with keeping rooms 412B and 302 for immoral purposes.

When the case was called before Mr. Latimer on the following day the defendant failed to appear. After presentation of the Crown's case, the First Magistrate suggested that the manager should be brought before the Court.

Li Kwan-tang was summoned for allowing Lo Hon-chung and Lung Chan, roomboys, to use the two rooms for an immoral purpose; failing to keep a proper register of lodgers; and absconding himself from the hotel without the permission of the SCA.

After referring to the original raid, Inspector C. T. Byron of the SCA stated that at the time of the Police visit defendant was not on the premises. When seen the following day he claimed to have gone home for a few minutes. Defendant added Inspector Byron lived just behind the boarding house.

Nine Girls

Evidence was then given by Det. Wong Kau, Det. Corporal Ho Sau, and DSI D. L. Davies. Wong Kau stated that when the Police party arrived, he proceeded with DSI Davies to the second floor and entered room 302 where he saw nine women and three men as well as the roomboys.

Witness was about to repeat what the women said in reply to a question he put to them, when Mr. Russ objected on the ground that none of the girls had been charged in Court nor were being called as witnesses.

It was the defence contention, said Mr. Russ, that there was no case to answer and that, if even His Worship ruled otherwise, what the roomboys did was without the knowledge and consent of defendant. The defence would go even further and say that the roomboys were running a racket of their own over the vigorous protest of the defendant.

Mr. Russ's objection was upheld. Proceeding, witness said that some of the girls were sitting down, while others were lying on the bed. They were all in their underclothing. The men were standing around, fully clothed chatting to the girls, said witness.

He asked for the hotel register and checked the entries with those in the room.

Previous Raid

In a previous raid on the same room on April 26, five girls but no males were found. After that visit, defendant was warned, concluded witness.

Wong Kau agreed with Mr. Russ that there was no necessity for the visitors of guests to register.

In reply to His Worship, witness said the women were between 19 and 23, while the men were 37 and 38.

handkerchief, pair of socks, and cigarette lighter on the table near the bed. Not satisfied, accused next went to the end of the bed on which Mr. Ahern was sleeping and took away the coat, shirt and tie hanging there.

Mr. Ahern decided it was time he took an active part in the affair, and jumped out of bed. He seized the intruder by the neck, but, in the ensuing struggle, accused escaped and ran into the bathroom.

Awakened by the noise, Mr. R. S. Smith dashed up to Mr. Ahern's flat and assisted him to overpower accused who was struggling in the bathroom. During the struggle, added Det. Inspector Siu, defendant struck his head against the water-pipe.

Fung was admitted to hospital after his arrest and was detained in hospital for about five days.

Defendant was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour on the burglary charge, and ordered to be expelled on the additional count of being a vagrant.

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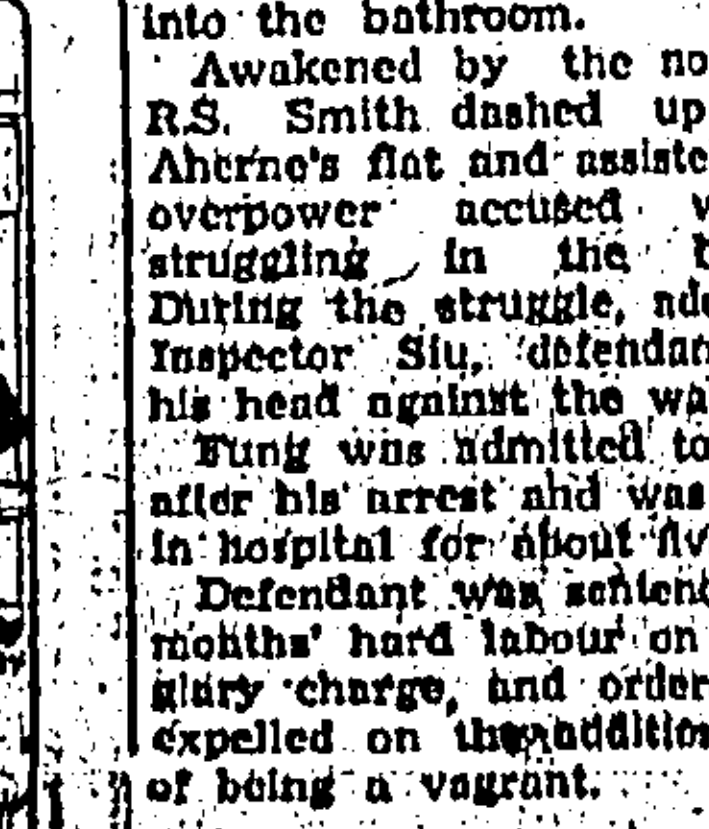
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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Double Tenth Race Meeting October 1947.

Tickets (at \$2 each) for the
Special Cash Sweep on the
"Kwongtung Handicap" which
will be run at the above meet-
ing can now be obtained at
the Office of the Treasurers, 1st
Floor, Exchange Building, and
also at the Branch Office in
Nathan Road, Kowloon.

By Order of
S. A. SLEAP
Actg. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 21st June 1947.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

Friday, the 27th. June 1947
commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Rooms No. 35
Hankow Road, Kowloon.

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

comprising:—

Teakwood Extension Dining
Tables, Sideboards, Glass
Cabinets, Dining Chairs, Odd
Chairs, Blackwood, Silver
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Cabinets, Typist Tables, Side
Tables, Dressing Tables, Com-
plete with Stools, Low Boys,
Chest of Drawers, Wardrobe,
Hard Sewing Machine, Electric
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Oscillating Table Fans, Kitchen
Furniture, Meat Saws, Rattan
Furniture, Metal Cutlery, Curved
camphorwood chest, Cutlery and
Glassware Etc., Etc.

Also
1 Victor Adding Machine
2 Persian Rugs
1 Underwood Typewriter
1 English Large Carpet
1 Axminster Carpet
1 Tintin Carpet
1 New Tripot

On View from Thursday,
the 26th. June 1947.

Terms: As Customary.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that an Ordinary Gen-
eral Meeting of Shareholders
will be held at the Hong Kong
Hotel, Hong Kong, on Friday
11th July 1947, at 12 noon for
the purpose of receiving the Re-
port of the Directors, together
with a Statement of Accounts
for the period—1st September
1946 to 31st March 1947, and
for the election of Directors and
the appointment of Auditors.

The Register and Transfer
Books of the Company will be
closed from the 28th June to
the 11th July 1947, both days
inclusive.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY
ALSO GIVEN that an Extraor-
dinary General Meeting of the
Company will be held at the
same place and on the same day
at 12.30 p.m. or so soon after-
wards as the Ordinary General
Meeting shall be concluded,
when the submitted Resolutions
will be submitted:—

(1). That Article 88 of the
Company's Articles of Associa-
tion be altered by striking out
the words "the Secretary and"
in the eighth line thereof.

(2). That the foregoing res-
olution shall be retro-
spective and shall take
effect from the 1st day
of April, 1947.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &
SON.

General Managers.

HONG KONG, 14th June 1947.

SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO. (1922) LTD.

Notice is hereby given that
the Twentieth Ordinary Yearly
Meeting of the Shareholders
will be held at the Head Office
of the Company, Chung Tin
Building, Hong Kong, on Thurs-
day, the 26th day of June, 1947,
at 12 noon, for the purpose of
receiving Statements of Account
for the six months ended 31st
December, 1946 and the six
months ended 30th June, 1947,
together with the Report of the
Directors, and to transact the
ordinary business of the Com-
pany.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
Friday, 20th June, 1947, until
Thursday, 26th June, 1947,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. LTD.
I. W. SHEWAN

Director

General Managers.

Hong Kong, June 10th, 1947.

THE DAIRY FARM. ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that
the Forty-seventh Ordinary
Yearly Meeting of the Share-
holders in the Company will be
held at the Company's Office,
Windsor House, Mezzanine
Floor, on Thursday 26th June,
1947, at 11 a.m. for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with the
Statement of Accounts for the
year ended 31st December,
1946, to sanction the declara-
tion of a Dividend and Bonus
and to re-elect Directors and
Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
12th to 26th June, 1947, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
J. D. THOMSON
Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd June, 1947.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB RUGBY SECTION

There will be a meeting of
the Rugby Section of the
H.K.F.C. in the Club House at
Happy Valley at 6 p.m. on Fri-
day, July 4th in order to elect
officers for the forthcoming
season.

All members and prospective
members are invited to attend.
P. S. INGHAM,
Hon. Rugby Secretary.

Press Inquiry Protests

LONDON, JUNE 24.
MEMBERS OF THE COM-
MONS TRIED FUTILELY TO-
DAY TO OBTAIN GOVERN-
MENT'S SUPPORT FOR THEIR
DEMAND FOR PUBLICATION
OF ORAL TESTIMONY GIVEN
BEFORE THE ROYAL COM-
MISSION INVESTIGATING
THE FREEDOM OF THE
PRESS IN BRITAIN.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Cle-
ment Attlee, said it was for the
Commission to determine its own
procedure. The Commission has
decided to publish written testi-
mony submitted but has not made
up its mind finally regarding oral
evidence.

Mr. Anthony Marlowe (Lab.)
said, however, that the Commis-
sion chairman has announced that
it is not proposed to publish oral
testimony because witnesses may
talk more freely in private.

Mr. Haydn Davies (Lab.) told
Mr. Attlee that the taking of
evidence in private was repugnant
to those who sponsored the Com-
mission.

Mr. Anthony Eden, acting op-
position leader, protested as "open
covenants secretly arrived at."
—United Press.

Shanghai Conference Progress

Shanghai, June 25.
Delegates to the Economic
Commission for Asia and the
Far East concluded their first
series of sessions Tuesday. The
only point remaining to be dis-
cussed was the date for the
next plenary meeting.

The Commission finally
agreed to initiate the collection
of information on the economic
reconstruction of Asia and the
Far East and the task was re-
legated to the Secretariat over
strong Russian opposition.

The meeting was confused by
numerous amendments to the
sub-committee's draft resolution
on the work to be done by the
Commission. India's R.K. Nehru
remarked that the Commission
was "groping in the dark."

Monnet Davis, United States de-
legate charged the Soviet Union
with bringing in "undesirable
ultra-nationalism" in thrusting
national representation on field
teams.

Russia's Alexander Stessenko
objected that this was an "un-
founded accusation." —Associated
Press.

Jap Hopes For Mild Treatment

Tokyo, June 25.
Confirmation that the Japanese Government has
hope of winning additional land space for
Japan in the peace treaty was indicated by
Premier Tetsu Katayama today in an in-
terview with Associated Press.

This wish may be compro-
mised, however, he said, by the
"embarrassing" statement of his
Foreign Minister, Hiroshi
Ashida, that Japan would like
the return of certain "minor
islands."

Katayama told Associated
Press that his government

NOTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF WILLIAM
MACKIE late of The Hong-
kong & Whampoa Dock Com-
pany Ltd., Kowloon in the
Colony of Hongkong, Chief
Timekeeper, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that the Court has by
virtue of Section 53 of the Pro-
bates Ordinance, 1897, made an
Order limiting the time for
creditors and others to send in
their claims against the above
estate to the 15th day of July
1947.

All creditors and others are
accordingly hereby required to
send their claims to the under-
signed on or before that date.
Dated the 17th day of June,
1947.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Administratrix,
Princo's Building,
HONG KONG

Marshall Plan Conference

Soviet Delegation Arriving in Paris

Paris, June 24.

The vanguard of the Soviet delegation arrived to-
day for Friday's three-power conference on
the Marshall plan, which political circles al-
ready were predicting would result in another
major East-West clash on economic policy for
Germany.

The staff of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyach-
slav Molotov, arrived in two planes from Mos-
cow. Mr. Molotov himself probably will reach
here Thursday.

Despite Qual d'Orsay denials, this will more easily give an
idea of what would be the Soviet
reaction in face of what would
amount to general torpedoing of
the Potsdam plan, which award-
ed legitimate reparations.

Many French observers believe
the United States did not expect
Molotov to accept the Western
powers' invitation and his accept-
ance has embarrassed Washing-
ton. "Figaro" suggests that
large scale Russian participation
in a European relief programme
financed with American dollars
might make it extremely difficult
to force relief legislation for
Europe through the United States
Congress. —United Press.

Pressing On

LONDON, JUNE 24.
The British Government was
today pressing ahead with the
"utmost urgency" with its pre-
parations for Friday's "Save
Europe" big three meeting.

Officials were working to-
night at the Foreign Office on
preparatory documents in the
light of the discussions which
took place between members of
the British Cabinet and Mr.
William Clayton, United States
Under-Secretary for Economic
Affairs.

Mr. Clayton met the Foreign
Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin,
Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of
the Exchequer, the Prime Min-
ister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and
Sir Stafford Cripps, President
of the Board of Trade, at No.
10, Downing Street today. The
talks will continue tomorrow.

It was understood that Mr.
Bevin outlined to Mr. Clayton
his general plans for the Paris
conference, and that Mr. Clay-
ton in turn explained in detail
the views of the United States
Secretary of State, Mr. George
Marshall, on the form of Ame-
rican aid to Europe.

Specially Briefed

The Foreign Secretary, Mr.
Ernest Bevin, takes with him
to Paris on Friday a specially
prepared brief about Germany's
place in the Marshall aid to
Europe plan.

Immediately the Soviet ac-
ceptance of the invitation to
join the Anglo-French plan was
received, Mr. Bevin in-
structed Marshal of the R.A.F.,
Sir Sholto Douglas, Comman-
der-in-Chief in Germany, to pre-
pare an analysis of the links
between the German problem
and European reconstruction as
a whole.

Work on this plan is now un-
derway in Berlin.
Diplomatic observers here in-
creasingly see the German prob-
lem as both the most delicate
and most hopeful aspect of the
Paris discussions.

While it is realised that the
Marshall plan cannot be ex-
amined in detail without again
raising problems of German
economy, which proved in-
soluble in Moscow last spring,
it is felt that the prospect of
large-scale American aid may
make the Soviet need for
reparations — which almost
alone produced the big four
deadlock — less acute. —Reuter.

British Viewpoint

LONDON, JUNE 25.
The British viewpoint is that
the Paris meeting on Friday must
first determine how far Russia is
willing to enter into the all-
European recovery plan.

Britain is ready to go ahead
without her if the Soviet is un-
willing.
An informed source said Mr.
Bevin would "present a number
of ideas but no blueprint" and in-
dicated that the Clayton talks had
done much toward relieving Brit-
ish anxiety over the possibility
that Congress might not agree to
finance the plan even if Europe
is able to get together on its re-
quirements.

However, this source reflected
British concern over a wave of
labour trouble generated in the
United States by the new labour
law should impair America's
ability to bolster bankrupt
Europe. —United Press.

RUSSIANS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

Lake Success, June 24.
Dmitri Skobeltsyn, one of
Russia's two chief experts on the
cosmic ray, today charged that
the United Nations Atomic Energy
Commission had strayed from the
task of planning world atomic
control to "internationalization of
the atomic energy industry."
The charge was directed at the
Atomic Commission's political
committee which has begun draft-
ing a global atomic control treaty.
—United Press.

Piccadilly Racket Sentence

London, June 24.

A knife fight between the
leaders of two rival West End
vice gangs for the control of the
protection racket among Piccadilly's
prostitutes ended for 39-
year-old Eugene Messina with
a sentence of three years' im-
prisonment today for illegally
wounding Charles Vassallo.

Vassallo, who lost three fin-
gers in the encounter, is one of
the four "Maltese Brothers" al-
ready serving prison terms for
demanding protection money
from women.

Messina was described as a
diamond merchant and said by
the police to be a man of con-
siderable means, owning a house
in Berkeley Square and a Rolls
Royce car.

Asked how Messina made his
living, a police inspector said in
court that "he follows no oc-
cupation but is closely associ-
ated with certain types of women
in the West End of London."

—Reuter.

Another Fuel Crisis Looms

London, June 24.

Warning the British people
that a fuel crisis loomed again
next winter unless they used
every economy, the Ministry of
Fuel spokesman, Sir Guy Nott-
Bower, said tonight: "It is un-
fortunately very clear that the
rest of the coal year, including
the winter months, is going to
be difficult."

The warning followed the
good news—that the striking
South Wales pit clerks were re-
suming work immediately after
winning recognition of their
union from the Coal Board to-
night.

In North England, however,
surfacemen from four more pits
today swelled the ranks of
striking in the Lancashire fields,
forcing the idleness of nearly
7,000 miners.

Over one thousand surface-
men quit work last night at
four pits.—Reuter.

SWEET RATION INCREASED

London, June 24.

The Food Minister, John
Strachey, announced today that
the Britons' sweet ration will be
increased effective August 17
from four to five ounces weekly,
but their milk rations will be cut
from three pints to two and a half
weekly effective on June 29.

The increase in the sweet ration
for eight weeks will make up for
the cuts imposed during the fuel
crisis last winter.
The milk ration cut is seasonal.
—United Press.

Warning To Wanchai Restaurants

A general warning to all Chinese licence res-
taurants in the special prohibited area in Wan-
chai that their licenses are liable to be can-
celled if they serve wine to non-Asiatic na-
tionals, was issued by Mr. Springale at Cen-
tral yesterday.

This followed a case in which
the manager and two employees
of the Pai Lei Huk Chinese
Restaurant, of No. 37, Hennes-
sey Road, within the prohibited
area, were summoned for a
breach of the conditions of the
ordinary license by permitting
non-Asiatic nationals on the
premises and selling intoxicat-
ing beer to non-Asiatic nation-
als on May 27 and 30.

They were each fined \$100.
They were Kwok Yin-hoi,
Manager, Cheung Ping and
Harry Yan, employees.

The Special Wanchai pro-
hibited area is bounded by Mon-
mouth Path, Arsenal Street,
Gloucester Road, Fleming Road,
Stone Nullah Lane and Keneally
Road.

Prosecuting, ASP Haig-
Brown explained that there
were two kinds of licenses—
one was adjunct and the other
ordinary. The adjunct licenses
were granted by the Commis-
sioner of Police and entitled the
holders to serve wine to non-
Asiatic nationals, while the or-
dinary ones were issued
through the S.C.A. to Chinese
restaurants and prohibited the
holders from serving wine to
non-Asiatic nationals.

The Pai Lei Huk Chinese
Restaurant had previously ap-
plied for an adjunct license but
was refused by the G.P., Mr.
Haig-Brown said, and added
that the restaurant eventually
applied to the S.C.A. and was
granted an ordinary license.

Within this special prohib-
ited area in Wanchai the pro-
secuting officer disclosed, the
Commissioner of Police had the
right to prevent any non-
Asiatic nationals from entering
restaurants holding only or-
dinary licenses.

This measure, Mr. Haig-
Brown explained, was taken to
protect those who were not ac-
customed to Chinese wine and
was not introduced as racial
discrimination.

In the present case, he said,
the police were not pressing for
such action, but would like to

make it known that in future
cases the Commissioner of Po-
lice might ask for cancellation
of the licenses of offenders.

Eisenhower New Head Of Columbia

Washington, June 25.

General of the Army Dwight
D. Eisenhower, 56, who led the
victorious Allied armies in Europe
during World War II, has accept-
ed the Presidency of Columbia
University in New York, effective
next year. He succeeds Nicholas
Murray Butler, who retired in
1945 and is now Columbia's Pres-
ident Emeritus.

Speculation over Eisenhower's
successor as Army Chief of Staff
centres prominently on General
Omar N. Bradley, 54, who served
under Eisenhower as Commander
of American Ground Forces in
the European campaign.

A War Department statement
said Eisenhower had accepted the
Columbia post "with the approval
of the President of the United
States and the Secretary of War."

Eisenhower became Chief of
Staff in November 1945, succe-
eding General George C. Marshall,
now Secretary of State.—Asso-
ciated Press.

Unpleasant Incidents In Denmark

Copenhagen, June 25.

The Danish police have ar-
rested 22 youths in the port of
Aarhus for instigating riots
and fights with British sailors
from the British cruiser HMS
Olympia and the destroyer
HMS Gabbard and HMS
Solebay, which have been on a
six days' courtesy visit to
Aarhus.

The arrested youths were
"irresponsible elements" who had
been incited by Communists as
a demonstration against Brit-
ain's trade policy towards Den-
mark.

Danish hoodlums in several
cases tried to cut off the hair
of girls walking out with Brit-
ish sailors and one girl was
reported to have been thrown
into the harbour, the source
said.—Associated Press.

Japanese "Feminism"

Tokyo, June 25.

Feminine crimes doubled in
Tokyo last year amid the con-
tinuing instability, the Metro-
politan police board reported to-
day.

A total of 2,695 women were
arrested, most of them between
21 and 30, for crimes from mur-
der to blackmailing.

The board's report said that
women committed 38 murders in-
cluding 18 cases of infanticide.
Other offences included robbery,
gambling, fraud, theft, pick-
pocketing and three cases of as-
sault.

"Greed," said the report, con-
stituted the reason for two-thirds
of the cases and "difficulty of
living" most of the remainder.
—Associated Press.

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SECRET GERMAN MEETING Called On Initiative Of Soviet Occupation Chiefs "Uniform And Joint Policy"

Berlin, June 24.
Fifteen leaders of the three German political parties of the Soviet zone met tonight in a secret session at the House of Soviet Culture on instructions from the Soviet military administration.

The leaders represented the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity Party, the Christian Democratic Union and the Liberal Democrats.

It was reported that Colonel Tulpanow, chief of the Political and Propaganda Department of the Soviet military administration, presided. Unconfirmed reports said the five Minister Presidents of the Soviet Zone also were present.

The Germans were informed they would discuss the fundamental problem of establishing uniform and joint policy with reference to Germany as a whole and to the Western Zones as a result of the bolt of the five Minister Presidents of the Eastern Zone from the recent Munich conference.

Several hours before tonight's meeting, the French-licensed newspaper, Der Kurier, published a report that leaders of the Eastern Zone would decide at the meeting to establish a provisional government which would be ratified by plebiscite.

"Ridiculous"

"Der Kurier's" report brought a quick categorical denial from Soviet officers, one of whom said: "It is ridiculous to believe that the Russian occupation, power would propose such a measure, which contradicts the Soviet attitude toward a united Germany."

One of the political leaders, reached shortly before he left to attend the meeting, called Der Kurier's reporting "nonsense."

Two factors emerged from the confusion of charges and denials: Firstly, the Soviet military administration took the initiative in calling the meeting.

Secondly, the 15 political leaders of the Eastern Zone were informed that they would discuss the establishment of uniform and joint policy of Germany.—United Press.

Ballot In Berlin

Berlin, June 24.
Ernest Reuter, 60-year-old Social Democrat, was elected Chief Burgomaster of Berlin tonight in a secret ballot by 89 votes to 17, with two abstentions, in the City Assembly. This was in spite of the probable veto of the Soviet member of the Four-Power Allied Kommandatura in Berlin, which, under a recent agreement, must unanimously approve of the Assembly's major decisions.

Reuter was the only nominee for the office, vacated three months ago by another Social Democrat, Otto Ostrowski, who was ousted by his own party following his attempt to negotiate with the Socialist Unity Party in the Russian zone for a common programme in the economic crisis last winter.

Reuter was supported by the two middle-class Right Wing Parties, the Christian and Liberal Democrats as well as by his own party, the Social Democrats. The Social Unity deputies announced they would oppose him. Twenty-two members of the chamber of 130 were absent.

Veto Expected

The next move rests with the Kommandatura, which must confirm the election of Reuter, as he himself reminded the Assembly, before he can be sworn in.

Unless there is an 11th-hour change in the Soviet attitude, which is not expected after the

uncompromising terms of the attacks on Reuter in the official Soviet newspaper in Germany and the Soviet-licensed Berlin press, the rift between the Kommandatura and the City Parliament is bound to grow wider.—Reuter.

Jerusalem Explosion

Jerusalem, June 24.
A minor explosion occurred tonight in the vicinity of Military Court. The origin of the blast was not immediately known.

The explosion occurred in the garden of the house where the Court sits, blowing out windows but causing no casualties. It was believed to have been caused by a handgrenade. Security zones were given the alert and the area cordoned off.—United Press.

Vital Indonesia Meeting

Batavia, June 24.
Premier Sutan Sjahrir, accompanied by those Cabinet ministers who were here, left this afternoon by special train for Jogjakarta where a full Cabinet session—perhaps the most vital yet of the Republican Government—will be held tomorrow.

Meanwhile it is expected the Dutch Commission General will not reply to Sjahrir's latest letter but await the decision of the Republican Cabinet.

The Dutch Government Information Service issued a communiqué today confirming that the Dutch Government's aide memoir was drawn up before the recent correspondence between the Indonesian delegation and the Commission-General was known in the Netherlands, but this was no reason for the Dutch Government to alter the aide memoir which completely and clearly renders the government's standpoint.

The Dutch Batavia daily, "Nieuwsgier," hailing the aide memoir as an imposing document by its simple directness, said the fact that the Netherlands Government addresses the Republican Government directly in a final appeal confirms that the Dutch wish to do their utmost to effect a solution of the Indonesian problem by peaceful means.—United Press.

"Missing" Lad Dead

Jerusalem, June 24.
Palestine police disclosed tonight that Alexander Rubowitz, 17-year-old Jew, whose disappearance from Jerusalem on May 6 has been linked with the arrest and subsequent escape from custody of Major Roy Farran of the Palestine police, is dead.

Rubowitz's family was officially informed of his death, but how he died was not disclosed, according to the dead boy's father.—Reuter.

"JANE"



SHIP FIRED ON

Athens, June 24.
The Ministry of Public Order announced that Albanian guards fired ten rounds at the Greek motor vessel Berkya last night while the ship was passing the eastern coast from the island of Corfu to Greek waters.

No damage or casualties was reported.—United Press.

Burma To Hold Plebiscite

Rangoon, June 24.
A plebiscite may be held in the Bhamo and Myittha areas of Upper Burma to decide whether the areas, now under direct British administration, will be incorporated in administrative Burma or become part of an autonomous Kachin State within the proposed Union of Burma.

Negotiations on the subject of a plebiscite are now going on between leaders of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League and representatives of the Frontier areas.

Kachin leaders taking part in the negotiations told Reuter today that there was every likelihood of the Bhamo and Myittha people throwing in their lot with the Kachin tribesmen, "if they are given a chance for a free choice."—Reuter.

Dominion Status At Once?

Rangoon, June 24.
Burmese political leaders are trying to secure British agreement for the immediate conversion of the Executive Council into an Interim Dominion Government, Reuter learned today on high authority.

Efforts are being made, it is understood, to effect a transfer of power based on this arrangement—which will be without prejudice to the final decision of the Burmese Constituent Assembly—sometime before August 15.

It is learned that the Executive Council recently resolved to claim the immediate grant of Dominion status for Burma, in view of the forthcoming transfer of power in India. This move was prompted by a universal feeling among Burmese that the transfer of power in Burma should not be later than in India.

U Aung San, President of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League, then decided to send a goodwill mission, which is now in London. The mission, it is understood, will urge the British Government to put through the necessary legislation for the transfer of power in Burma at the same time as in India.—Reuter.

Palestine Boycott Spreads

JERUSALEM, JUNE 24.
THE ARAB BOYCOTT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE SPREAD TO THE PRESS TODAY WHEN ARAB LEADERS IN JAFFA INFORMED UNSCOP ITS DELEGATES WOULD NOT BE RECEIVED IF ACCOMPANIED BY NEWSMEN.

UNSCOP asked 25 reporters and cameramen not to follow it to the Committee, but its delegates have in most cases been hospitably received by Arab civil and industrial leaders.

Action against newsmen started yesterday when it was announced that Jewish newsmen would not be allowed to accompany UNSCOP into Arab areas. When the Commission inspected the Golden Spindle cotton mills at Ramleh, delegates were greeted in a friendly manner by the Arab managers, but when the Arabs heard newsmen were present they ordered the plant gates shut.

UNSCOP finally inspected the plant with newsmen waiting in cars outside.—United Press.

American Under Arrest

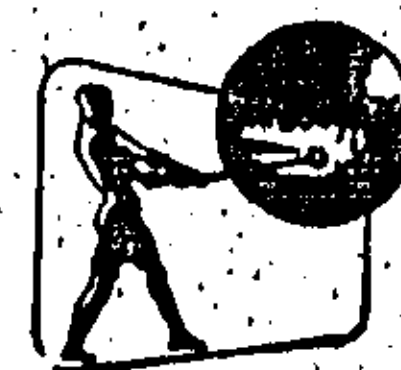
New Delhi, June 24.
United States official sources today said that local authorities have arrested Robert Francis Gayman, of Pittsburgh, who arrived in Calcutta on June 1.

The charge was housebreaking and theft, after Mr. K. Sun of the Chinese Government textile commission, reported several articles missing from his room.—United Press.

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ENGAGEMENT

SQUIRE-TRIGGS: The engagement is announced between

Frederick James, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reiss,

and Miss Teresa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mathias, will take place at

Rosary Church, Kowloon, on Thursday the 3rd of July, at 3 p.m.

No invitation cards are being issued, but all relatives and friends are cordially invited, and also to the reception at No. 1 Hanol Road, Kowloon.

MARRIAGE

REIS-MATHIAS: The wedding of Mr. Antonio D. Reis, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Reiss,

and Miss Teresa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mathias, will take place at

Rosary Church, Kowloon, on Thursday the 3rd of July, at 3 p.m.

No invitation cards are being issued, but all relatives and friends are cordially invited, and also to the reception at No. 1 Hanol Road, Kowloon.

PALESTINE

The special committee which is endeavouring to investigate the

Palestine problem is meeting with a frigid attitude in the Holy

Land though that should not necessarily prejudice the result of a

very brave effort to find a solution. The composition of the

Committee advises a United Nations desire to serve first the

interests of the two peoples most directly concerned. These are, of

course, the Jews and the Arabs. It is in so far as any investigating

body could be, a "neutral" committee. The Big Five are excluded from it. For all that,

however, the special committee cannot get away from the facts of

Big-Power politics. It cannot work in a vacuum and bring in a

report acceptable to the United Nations, where, after all, the Big

Five are by no means excluded. In the months ahead, while the

committee prepares its report for the regular General Assembly

session in September, world opinion will weigh once more the

many factors in this unique complex called Palestine. Probably

a good many words will be wasted on the past. What matters more

is the present and future. The present may be summed up in the

fact that there are now 600,000 Jews in Palestine and about twice

as many Arabs. These facts cannot be undone. A way must be

found for the two peoples to live side-by-side. If they can be

reconciled to a U. N. plan, good. If not, the U. N. should be

equipped to impose a solution, even to the point of organizing a

constabulary. For the Palestine problem is not solely a Jewish-Arab

affair. It involves the interests of many other peoples. It

endangers world security. So far, fortunately, the question has

not become a football between East and West. The Big Powers

have been feeling their way with it. The American Government

indicates it will not state its views until the Assembly meets in

September. Mr. Gromyko, for Russia, has spoken in terms

reminiscent of the Anglo-American Commission's report. But this

does not mean that Palestine can be considered without reference to the

struggle between Russia and the West for domination in the

Middle East. It does not mean that the United States, with a

direct interest in Middle East oil and in Britain's security there and

in the Mediterranean, can back the more extreme demands of

Jews without regard for the Arab. Nor does it mean that

Russia will act with altruistic detachment from its Middle East

and eastern European interests when the showdown comes in the

U. N. over the Palestine issue. These questions of power politics

are more relevant to the Palestine question than is usually

recognized. It was out of a Big-Power conflict that the British

ability to offer the Jews the Balfour Declaration came in the

first place. That conflict was the first World War and the chief

Allies against Germany at that time approved the Balfour Declaration. Arguments that this

Declaration has no moral basis is the mark. This is a world

where peace and the security of small-nations have often depended

on the victory of one Big-Power coalition over another. Big Powers, as the United Nations

Charter recognizes, have special responsibilities in such a world

and need special rights to discharge them safely. These are

some of the facts on which the final U. N. decision about Palestine must be based. Within the

framework of world security, which rests for better or worse on these facts, the Palestine question must be settled with a maximum

of justice to Jew and Arab alike.

A London Letter

The Modern Penchant For Euphemism

London, June 24.

Many years ago there was launched a newspaper which on the first day of publication took the opportunity to declare, in effect, that it intended to be frank and outspoken. It would say exactly what it meant in no ambiguous words, to the end that those who ran might read and understand.

In short, it announced or, rather, it intended to announce that it would call a spade a spade. What it actually said in plain and unmistakable print was that it intended to call a spade a spade.

Contemporary journals acknowledged the intimation and appreciated the courtesy of their new rival in so frankly giving an example of what their future words would be intended to convey. For themselves they would prefer to call that well-known agricultural implement simply a spade.

However, we have gone a long way since then and changed considerably. Gradually we have become less crude and direct. Even a generation ago when Mr. Churchill, whose command of Anglo-Saxon is extensive, said in his haste that a certain statement was a lie, he was called to order. He withdrew that word and substituted "a terminological inexactitude" which meant the same thing but delicate feelings were not wounded.

To Absurdity

Of late years we have been in danger of carrying to absurdity this preference for euphemism—a substitution of a mild expression for one which is unpleasant or offensive. The tendency is becoming more and more marked when we refer to offences by children or young persons. We find a nice, soft, indefinite phrase or word for offences by youngsters which disguise its quality—whether it be destroying sister Mary's doll or hitting little brother Bill on the head with a hammer. We find a term which becomes a stereotyped catch-word which in time acquires in the popular mind the very meaning it was designed to soften down.

When they are under sixteen we do not hale youngsters into a police court where criminal offences by adults are tried. We segregate infant sheep from aged goats. We lead them by the hand to a juvenile court and we describe them as juvenile offenders be they merely mischievous high-steppers or vicious to the very marrow.

In these juvenile courts there

is no atmosphere or the might and majesty of the law which might intimidate or at least impress infant or adolescent delinquents. The very policemen who give evidence do not wear uniform. As often as not the sinners, tender or hardened, are given a lecture, patted on the head and told not to do it again. Whereupon they proudly return home, are quite often received as martyrs by their mothers and acclaimed with honour in their tribal circles. Their names may not be published but their doings are told openly in gath.

Borstal

And we go further: we have a prevention of crimes act which among other things enacts that when youthful offenders (i.e. between 16 and 21) have been convicted of an offence entailing penal servitude or imprisonment they may be sentenced instead to detention in what is known as a Borstal Institution for not less than one nor more than three years.

To explain: the Borstal system is a method of dealing with young delinquents aged from 16 to 21. The earliest effort in this direction was made in 1902 by removing young prisoners from association with older offenders and grouping them in a wing of the convict prison at Borstal in Kent. There they were set to work in large bright workshops and were stimulated to do their best by awards of marks and privileges. In 1908 the prevention of crimes act extended the system and its methods and established the "Borstal System" of today throughout the country. There is a similar establishment for girls.

Well, there is a movement now for a change. The ground for change is that the word "Borstal" in itself once of serious implication has become more or less a joke. An "old Borstal school tie" and "you a Borstalian?" is current conversational small change. So "Borstal" has now acquired its secondary meaning and is to be officially avoided as much as possible. The system no doubt has proved its worth though with many exceptions.

Anyhow, an offender, it is suggested, will not be sentenced to detention in a Borstal Institution but in a "suitable" place. It will mean the same thing but will sound differently though it will in fact deceive no one.

The whole object of the system is to deal with young hoodlums who, unless caught early appear to be doomed to a life of perpetual crime. The statisticians can no doubt tell us just what the percentage of success has been and just how many old Borstallians have become recidivists. Meanwhile we note that we seldom pass a week without reading that one of them—or even a group of them—has escaped, presumably to return to happy hunting grounds. And we observe that the setting up of a new Borstal Institute—a training ground for good citizens to be—is not usually welcomed with acclamation by other good citizens resident in the neighbourhood.

Kids Today

Crime statistics of the next generation should be interesting. The kids of London, who will provide the figures, are worth studying today. Youngsters who play about the streets and the vacant bombed sites have thrown away their tops and marbles of yesterday. Some continue side-street games, but on the whole they have abandoned their old-time street sports and the mock warfare they staged in the war years.

The London street urchin of today is not armed with a wooden sword or a toy rifle. Nor does he play at Red Indians. He has the manner and accent of a gangster of the films. His weapon is a realistic dummy revolver. He stages bank robberies and street hold-ups. His world is a make-believe of "crime." We have already an outbreak of crimes of violence by young armed hoodlums and at this moment a 17-year-old member of a gang is on his trial for murder.

Perhaps we need not take our kids too seriously—but we need not forget.

The boy is father to the man. —United Press.

Chen Li-Fu's Picture Of Chinese Communism

The Chinese Communist movement is part of a world conspiracy of "organised aggression" directed by a foreign power, which seeks to impose a Red totalitarian dictatorship upon all free peoples. Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of

By MILES VAUGHN

Organisation and Kuomintang Party member close to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, declared to United Press today in an interview.

Mr. Chen, who has long labeled himself as a philosophical conservative and who believes firmly that the family system and teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the ideal basis for modern China's social and political organisation, said during a two-hour conversation:

(1) More than 80 per cent of the Chinese people are farmers who are essentially conservative and opposed to Communist doctrine. Despite surface indications, Communism thus far has not yet made any deep impression on the Chinese masses. Superficially, the Communist Party has been able to gain many temporary adherents because of natural dissatisfaction by the people as a result of the devastation of the country following the long Japanese war. The Communists have taken full advantage of a popular unrest and the fact that it is always easy for a minority opposition party without responsibility to attack the party in power, which must assume full responsibility in dealing with enormously difficult problems of postwar reconstruction.

"Best Proof"

(2) The best proof that the Chinese Communists are directed from abroad is the fact that the Chinese Communists always followed the world Communist party line. The Chinese Communists are just as ready as those in the United States and other countries to do a complete about face whenever the world party line changed to suit their "narrow centre."

(3) The Chinese Communists generally maintain contact and receive support from Communist groups in the United States, Japan and other countries. It is noteworthy that Communist infiltration into the ranks of world journalism enabled the Com-

munist to get generally a "good press" in the United States and many other countries. American Leftist writers have been of greatest assistance to their Chinese colleagues.

(4) Communist claims that they have effected widespread reforms and obtained deep public support in regions they have conquered from time to time are not borne out by facts. In those provinces from which the Communists have been driven by government forces, it is found a majority of the people has not been much affected by Red propaganda.

Truman Doctrine

(5) The so-called Truman Doctrine against Communist expansion should not have exception in its application and it is hoped that China will receive assistance from the United States under its provisions. The Truman Doctrine may be the practical answer to the ideological aggression which the Communists are carrying out in many countries.

Mr. Chen carefully avoided reference to Soviet Russia during the long conversation but it was clear he had Moscow in mind.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Do you suppose Chippendale would go all right? It's for a Quonset hut!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

LITTLE HANDS GET BIG

Hands with just a little high card strength become very big when opposite a strong hand. A king, for instance, is as good as an ace in offensive trick-taking value, if the ace is opposite. And a long suit topped by any kind of an honor is worth a lot of tricks under such circumstances. That, however, is one of the hardest things for an average player to learn. He cannot as a rule think about bidding up to a slam, or even inviting one, unless his own hand has appreciable strength of itself.

S. A Q J 8	S. 10 9 4
H. A J 6	H. Q 2
D. A J 8	D. K 7 8
C. A Q 4	C. 7 6 3 2

S. 7 2
H. K 10 9 7 4 3
D. 10 9 4
C. K 8

(Dealer: North. North-South vulnerable.)

North	East	South	West
2NT	Pass	3H	Pass
3S	Pass	4H	Pass

J. Lester Van Name, one of the best players of the Union League Club champion team in the New York Inter-Club League, held that big hand in the North. It was just about a maximum 2-No Trumps holding, and there are some players who would open it with 3-No Trumps. His opening, however, was far sounder, as affording leeway for a partner with a long string of small cards in some suit.

After South's second call, 4-Hearts, he reflected that the identical bidding would, or at least should, have been done by

when he said the Chinese Communist movement, like in other countries, receives orders from a "foreign nerve centre." Communist in China, like those in other countries, Mr. Chen said, made special efforts to infiltrate into schools, cultural organizations, press, radio and communications. Communist cells are constantly being found and eradicated.

With regard to tactics, Mr.

a partner who had nothing but five hearts headed by a spot card. In that event, South would have a play for 4-Hearts, but no prospects of slam. If South had held anything better than one king in high cards—perhaps a queen extra, he might have invited slam with 6-Hearts, an invitation which Mr. Van Name would have accepted with 6-Hearts, feeling sure that a single finesse would bring it home.

South actually ran all 18 tricks, after the club lead, with six in hearts, three in clubs, one in diamonds and three in spades when the finesse worked. If South had realized the side would have reached 4-Hearts if he had only five small hearts in an all-small-card hand, his extra card of length plus his two kings would have made him at least invite the slam with 5-Hearts opposite that opening 2-No Trumps powerhouse, and North would have gone to the small slam which was heavily favored by all the odds.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. A K Q 7 4 2	S. J 9
H. 8 5	H. 9 6
D. A K J 9 8	D. 5
C. None	C. A K Q 8 7 4 2

S. 10 8 5
H. 7 2
D. 6 4 3
C. J 10 6 3

(Dealer: North. Both sides vulnerable.)
After North's 2-Spades, East's 3-Clubs, South's 8-Hearts, North's 3-Diamonds and East's pass, what should South bid? What should North then do?

Chen said the Communists sought every day to split the Kuomintang—the dominant party in the Chinese Central Government—into factions eliminable piecemeal. Thus the Communists assiduously cultivated propaganda stories that the Kuomintang are divided into "cliques" and "groups" which are incapable of effective patriotic cooperation.

(Continued on Page 7)

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BRUSSELS DISASTER

Eight Dead In Ministerial Building

Huge Explosion And Fire

Brussels, June 24. Flames swept from the basement to the roof of the Ministry of Education building across the street from Parliament today and firemen said they had counted eight dead.

Flames raced up the elevator shaft from the film library in the basement and in a matter of minutes had cut off several workers on the top floors.

A man, who was rescued by fire ladders from a sixth floor window, said: "There was some panic because the flames roared

up from the basement through the elevator shaft and cut off several people from the fire escape. A number of women lost their heads and several jumped screaming on to the roof below. I believe at least three of them were killed."

The flames spread from the Ministry roof to catch the adjoining building, used as offices by the Ministry of Justice, but after an hour-long battle hampered by low water pressure and a stiff wind, firemen thought they had the flames under control.

The official in charge of the film library in the basement said an assistant noted a red glow on the film shelves and tried to stamp out the fire.

Big Explosion

"There was a terrific explosion, followed by others," the official said.

Three hundred yards away, a policeman directing traffic heard the explosion.

"It was a hell of a noise," he said. "A tongue of flame shot from the building 20 or 30 feet and hid the building from sight."

Six truckloads of troops were rushed to the scene to help firemen rescue screaming women and carry out important documents from the Ministry archives.

Parliament Suspended

As the fire progressed, Senators and deputies filled the windows of Parliament across the street, watching rescue operations. Eventually, Parliament was suspended and the Senate doctor was sent to help emergency ambulance units from all Brussels hospitals.

Between 20 and 30 people were reportedly hospitalized from burns or broken legs, sustained when they jumped 20 feet from the Ministry roof to the top of the adjoining building.

The fire reportedly started when a cigarette was dropped in the film library in the Ministry basement.

Practically every piece of fire equipment in Brussels was called out.—United Press.

AND NURSING THE BABY

London, June 24. Six German welfare workers, studying British social services here for the past three weeks, declared today that British husbands impressed them more than anything else in Britain.

Dr. Helga Prohlus, Hamburg Radio broadcaster and leader of the party, said: "It was amazing to see how British husbands help their wives in daily life and how they do the washing up, shopping, and sometimes even the laundry and mending."—Reuter.

Sharp Protests To America

Tokyo, June 24.

The strongest possible protest will be made to the United States by the United Kingdom and Australia against the American-authorised second Japanese Antarctic whaling expedition, it was learned in British diplomatic circles today.

It is described as a SCAP attempt to "write a peace treaty piecemeal."

Australia especially is anxious to prevent General MacArthur deciding matters relating to Japan, which should be properly settled at the peace conference and the question of Antarctic whaling is considered to fall in this category.

Although the Allied Council for Japan was given the opportunity to discuss the extension of Japanese fishing rights in northern Pacific waters, it has never been given the opportunity to discuss the far-reaching implications of Antarctic whaling.—Reuter.

British Paper

Washington, June 24.

A United States official said today that there is a British paper before the Far Eastern Commission asking the prohibition of further Japanese fishing in the Antarctic.

He added: If Australia should insist that this be voted on by the Commission and obtains enough votes to support the paper, then the United States representative would have a veto power.—United Press

will have set the stage for another phase of aggression and war.—Associated Press.

SCAP Policy Objection

Chicago, June 25.

Paul V. McNutt, former United States Ambassador to the Philippines, said today that the rehabilitation of Asiatic nations "that were devastated by Japan should be the first order of business, reserving for a lower priority the reconstruction of Japan."

In an address before the Midwest Regional Committee of the Far East American Council Mr. McNutt said:

"However much we may urge democracy upon the Japanese people, we shall be building a machine primed for military aggression against our interests, unless we solve the problems of the Orient as a whole, and not merely the problems of Japan, because we happen to be occupying power there."

"If we withdraw from Japan, and we certainly will withdraw some time in the future, and leave that nation economically astray in the centre of millions who are economically weak, we

Ramadier Cabinet Likely To Fall

Paris, June 24.

A new economic policy, aimed at the re-establishment of confidence by a spurt in production, will be necessary to offset the psychological effect of France's new austerity law, according to experienced political observers here.

To achieve this, more coal and raw materials from abroad and a new home effort are needed. This, it is argued, means dollar credits and more freedom for private enterprise.

As M. Ramadier's Government includes a number of

Death Of Dr. McNair

Chicago, June 24.

The death occurred here today of Dr. Harley Farnsworth McNair, authority on China and professor of Far Eastern history and institutions at the University of Chicago.

Dr. McNair, who was 55 years, died of a heart attack.

He lived in China and travelled extensively throughout Asia for 15 years, and served during the war as consultant for the Far Eastern section of the Office of Strategic Services.

Dr. McNair was the author of many books on the Far East, including "China's International Relations and Other Essays," published in 1928, and "The Real Conflict Between China and Japan," published in 1939.

He was at various times contributing editor to the "China Weekly Review" and a member of the editorial board of the "Far Eastern Quarterly."—United Press.

Sulyok Defies Communists

Budapest, June 24.

Deszo Sulyok, opposition leader, today charged in Parliament that human rights in Hungary were respected only for the Communists and sometimes for their partners, but "never for the opposition."

Sulyok spoke in the debate on the twenty which contains a clause for the protection of human rights. He said he would call upon the big powers to enforce human rights for everyone, adding: "We do not want the results of the election to be falsified by police tricks and we ask that the war of nerves be stopped being waged in this country be stopped."

—United Press.

Court-Martial Formula Modified

London, June 24.

The findings and sentence of a British court-martial will in future be announced forthwith in open court after they have been determined. This was one of the recommendations—accepted by the Government—made by the Lewis Committee of inquiry into British court-martial procedure, which was set up after the court-martial of certain British troops in Malaya for mutiny in May last year.

The recommendations were announced in the House of Commons today by the War Minister, Mr. John Bellenger. Some have been accepted and others are "under active consideration."

Those accepted—they will be put into effect forthwith—are the following: "The Judge Advocate should cease to retire with the court when it is considering its findings. For the present there should be no change in the practice whereby he retires with the court for consideration of sentence."

"Findings and sentence should be announced by the court-martial forthwith in open court after they have been determined. A copy of the charge sheet should be supplied confidentially to all members of a court-martial shortly in advance of a trial."

Those under active consideration by the Government, which Mr. Bellenger said were important, are:

(a) The Judge Advocate General should be appointed in future on the recommendation of and should be responsible to the Lord Chancellor, though the responsibility for acting or not acting on the Judge Advocate General's advice in any particular case should remain with the Secretary of State concerned.

(b) The Judge Advocate General's department should as soon as possible be reconstituted so as to separate the functions of pre-trial advice and of prosecution from functions of a judicial character.

The former functions should cease to be a responsibility of the Judge Advocate General and should be transferred to the directorates in the departments of the Secretaries of War and Air. The same should be done in the department of the Judge Advocate General for India if this is in future to be a British concern.

The Committee recognises that there may be substantial reasons preventing the immediate adoption of the above recommendations but suggests their approval forthwith in principle, so that the preparatory work which would be necessary to put them into effect may so far as possible be undertaken without delay.—Reuter.

STALIN REFUSES

Lake Success, June 24.

Generalissimo Stalin has declined without comment the invitation to join with the other four leaders in the United Nations anniversary broadcast on June 26.

The United Nations radio has planned a half an hour programme with messages from President Truman (United States), Mr. Clement Attlee (Great Britain), M. Paul Ramadier (France), and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek (China), to mark the second anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter.

M. Paul Henri Spaak (Belgium) and Dr. Tryve Lie (United Nations Secretary General) will broadcast.—Reuter.

Frigid Solo Welcome

Jaffa, June 24.

Thirty thousand Jews living in the predominantly Arab town of Jaffa stayed at home, when the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine motored here from Jerusalem today.

The fifty-four thousand Moslem and Christian Arabs in Jaffa also showed little interest when the Committee's 80-car convoy streamed into the town.

A handful of idlers watched Jaffa's mayor extend a formal greeting to Judge Emil Sandstrom outside the municipal hall. No other members of the Jaffa council were present.

Earlier, at Ramleh, an all-Arab town, the mayor gave a frigid solo welcome to the delegates, but again the boycott imposed by the Palestine Arab Higher Executive was everywhere manifest.—Reuter.

CHEN LI-FU'S PICTURE OF CHINESE COMMUNISM

(Continued from Page 6)

One of the main great tasks of the Kuomintang is to preserve its unity under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Chen said that Communist claims to an effective system of land reform is propaganda. Their social system have been developed to play upon the stupidity of the masses without regard to increasing agricultural efficiency and production. Thus, the land is divided into equal portions without regard to fertility or industry and experience of the person to whom it is allotted.

Actually, Mr. Chen said, the traditional family system has proved through centuries the best way to handle the land question. Under this system when a landowner dies his property is divided among the sons who must assume responsibility for the welfare of dependents, any of their number who may die or be incapacitated. The family system meant continual distribution and redistribution of land and served to prevent want and disorganisation among the people.

It is my first meeting with Chen Li-fu, who is usually described by Leftist writers as an "ultra-reactionary." A "Red baiter" and an "enemy of all things liberal," I was surprised to see a neatly dressed smallish man with a thatch of grey hair over a high forehead who looks and talks much like an intense amiable professor of philosophy.

AIR MERGER

Batavia, June 24.

Dr. Albert Plesman, President of the Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) today announced the merger of KLM and The Netherlands East Indies Airways Corporation, foreshadowing the formation of an airways corporation in Indonesia with Dutch and Indonesian participation.—Reuter.

AMMONIA MISHAP

Rangoon, June 24.

Rescue squads using gas masks brought out 75 workers trapped in an army cold storage depot when ammonia pipes burst today. Three civilian labourers were killed. Of the 75 workers rescued, many were taken to hospital.—Reuter.

Perry Festival Revived

Tokyo, June 25.

The historic "black ship" festival which commemorates Admiral Perry's arrival in Japan nearly a century ago will be revived next month for the first time in eight years.

The festival will be held at Shimoda—the little fishing village 90 miles from Tokyo where the first American flag was raised over the initial United States consulate in Japan.

The Japanese observed the arrival of Perry's black ships annually at Shimoda until it was prohibited by the military in a pre-war wave of anti-Americanism.—Associated Press.

Another Hospital Mystery Death

Macon, France, June 23.

A new mysterious death in the hospital of Macon, where French police have been investigating reports of alleged wholesale poisoning of patients, was announced today by the hospital's chief surgeon, Dr. Raymond Denis.

The case brought the list of suspicious deaths in the model hospital to 10 in the past three years. All the victims have been women who had undergone gynaecological or abdominal surgery.

Dr. Denis did not reveal the name of the latest victim, but said she was a young woman upon whom he himself had operated for a tumour last week in the hospital's clinic. She appeared to be recovering normally, then suddenly developed a swollen face and blackened tongue, which were also the symptoms in the other alleged poisonings.

Although the deaths occurred last week, it was not made public until today, after Dr. Denis had



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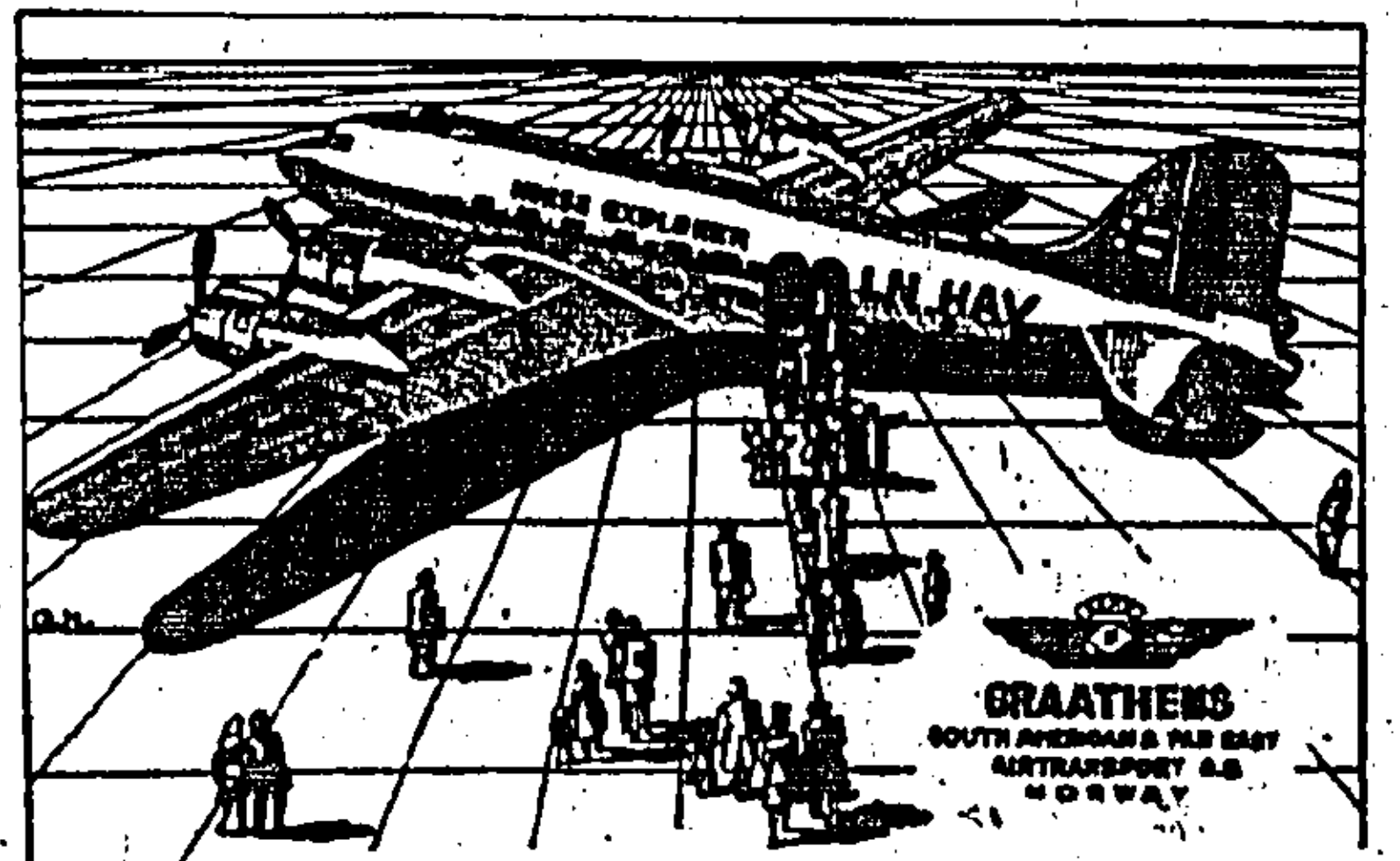
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Easier Time For German P.O.W.s

London, June 24.

German prisoners of war in Britain will be allowed to spend in British shops, restaurants and movie theatres after next month, but they will not be allowed in the pubs.

The Secretary of War, Mr. F. J. Bellenger, announcing the new arrangements in a written parliamentary reply today, said there would be two conditions which would enable prisoners to receive these benefits—they must not be classed as Nazis, and their output of work must be satisfactory.

Part of their pay will be given to them in sterling, instead of as a credit, and they will be allowed to go anywhere within a five-mile radius of their camps.

This concession is intended to boost incentive among the prisoners, Mr. Bellenger said, and it would be subject to review in the light of results.—Reuter.

TAXI-DANCERS' GRIEF

Tientsin, June 24.

Four hundred taxi-dancers today asked "sympathy" for their plight following the ban on dancing which has closed the city's 18 dancehalls.

Dancing is forbidden in Tientsin as "out of place at a time when soldiers are fighting zealously in the front."—United Press.

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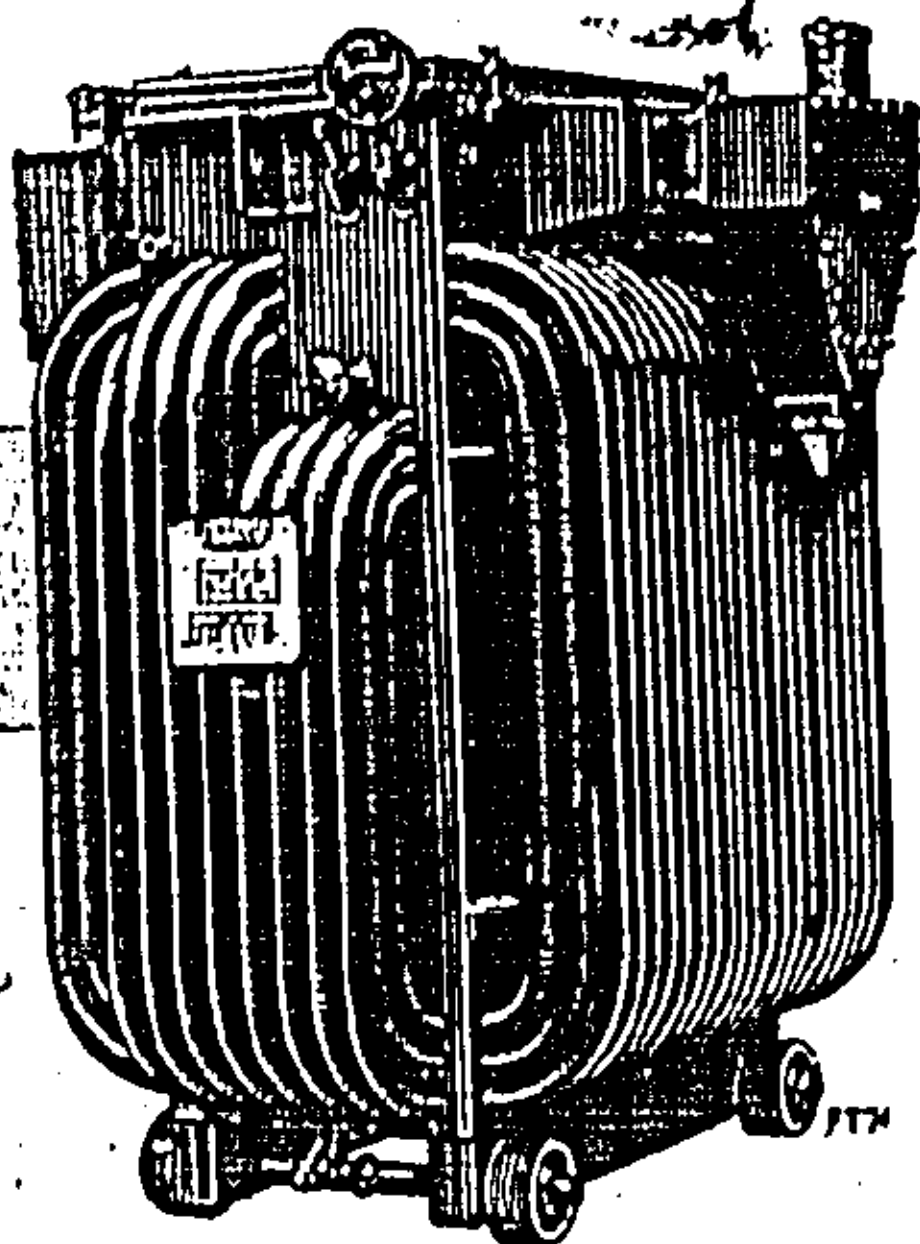
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ENGINEERING PAGE

The Vital Place Of The Steam Turbine

By A Specialist

From the simple windmill, and the waterwheel, stem an engine which, in the service of man to date, is almost without rival. That engine is the turbine and in particular the steam turbine. It lies at the heart of almost all electric power supply systems, is used on large ships of all descriptions and has even been successfully employed in locomotives. It is no exaggeration to say that had it not been for the introduction of this new prime-mover towards the end of last century much of what we now accept as part of our daily life, our very civilisation, would not exist.

The steam turbine itself consists in effect of a number of windmills all mounted upon the same spindle and each contained within its own small wind or steam tunnel. High pressure steam is blown on the first windmill blades and gives up a little of its energy in blowing them around. It then passes through small nozzles into the next compartment where it again is released upon the second wheel of blades and gives up a little more of its original energy. This process is repeated through several stages until at last all the utilisable energy has been extracted from the steam which is then passed into a condenser where it passes over nests of tubes, cooled by water, and is itself converted again to water and returned to the boiler for use again in the cycle.

Essentially Simple

The development of this essentially simple principle, like most other engineering progress, raised all manner of subsidiary problems which had first to be

overcome before the larger or more efficient units could be produced. To take an example: the blades are of course quite unlike windmill sails. At the entry end of the machine they are dealing with large quantities of steam at high pressure and are therefore only about one inch in height, but as the steam progresses through the other wheels it slowly expands and the blades have therefore to be made longer so that in the last wheel the blades may be as long as two feet or more. All these blades are whirling round at 3,000 revolutions per minute, are subjected at the same time to stress of the steam pounding upon them and to high temperatures at the inlet end, and have also to withstand the scouring action of thousands of pounds of steam passing over their surface every hour of the day. The metallurgist had to produce steels which would meet this duty and, as soon as he produced a steel for one set of conditions the steam designers were on his heels asking for steels to meet more arduous conditions for higher outputs.

High Steam Pressures

To obtain these higher outputs and at the same time improve the efficiency of the turbine it was clearly necessary to increase the pressure and temperature of the steam because these two properties are a measure of the work the steam

will do. The old steam engine of the past used to work on pressures of 100 to 150 pounds per square inch and with the introduction of the turbine pressures were raised to some 200 to 250 lbs. per sq. inch. But with the increasing demand for larger and more efficient units, large turbines are now operating with steam at pressures in excess of 1,500 lbs. per sq. inch, and temperatures of over 900 degrees. Some machines have been operated with steam at over 1,000 degrees and boilers have been built capable of generating steam at pressures of 3,200 lbs. These efforts of the turbine and boiler designers have resulted in a marked increase in efficiency which is indicated by the fact that to produce one unit of electric energy with the old steam engine it was necessary to burn as much as 200 pounds of coal whereas today in high efficiency stations in Britain and America a unit of electricity can be generated from slightly less than one pound of coal.

Heating Up The Neighbourhood

With the ever present demand to extract as much energy as possible from the steam plants are in operation in which the steam instead of being led into a condenser after passing through the turbine wheels is instead fed into a pipe distribution system which run through the streets of difficult to utilize as mechanical energy remaining in the steam at this low pressure is difficult to utilize as mechanical or electrical energy and is used more efficiently for heating buildings. This process is known as District Heating and has been tried out on a large scale in Russia and America.

The steam turbine today is made in units as large as 150,000 horsepower and is so efficient in the generation of large powers that it is unlikely to be superseded by any other foreseeable prime mover. There has been much speculation as to the possibility of Atomic Energy supplanting the more orthodox methods of generating power on a large scale but the only method at present known of utilizing this new source of energy is in the generation of heat which still entails the use of the boiler and the steam turbine.

Development Of Television

There can be little doubt that the rapid developments in radar which took place in England at the beginning of the last war owed very much to the availability of advanced television technique in that country. The war-time experiences in radar have in turn contributed greatly to our knowledge of wide-band systems and ultra-short-wave techniques in the widest sense.

In a thorough search for the best peace-time uses of this experience, the Research Laboratories of The General Electric Co. Ltd. of England started active work on radio links for ultra-high definition or colour television.

At the end of 1946 the G.P.O. issued a comprehensive specification for a specific radio linkage project between London and Birmingham which is required at the earliest moment to provide the first extension of the B.B.C. Television system to the provinces. Special modifications were therefore made to the ultrahigh definition linkage design, to meet the urgent requirement at the existing standard of definition. The project was much more than a scientific experiment; it required the design and construction of a complete relay system suitable for operation over many years and with all the refinements of automatic control and supervision which have hitherto been associated with permanent cable systems.

Simultaneous

The London-Birmingham Television Radio-Relay Link, which The General Electric Co. Ltd. of England is to design and supply to the Post Office, is intended for the transmission of television signals having the waveform of the present television transmission by the B.B.C. from Alexandra Palace. When completed it will permit television signals to be relayed simultaneously from London to Birmingham and from Birmingham to London, though in order to establish a link between the two cities at the earliest possible moment a single reversible channel will first be installed. The system is being designed so as to be suitable for later extension. Transmission is to take place between a radio terminal near London and a radio terminal near Birmingham, and facilities for monitoring and control of all the equipment used in the link are to be concentrated at two control points, one in each city. The radio frequencies used will be of the order of 100

Megacycles per second and the system has been designed for operation over optical paths between stations up to 40 miles apart. Two intermediate stations will be used to relay the signals between the radio terminals and because of the nature of the terrain one part will be about twenty miles in length and the other two will be about forty miles. At each station there will be a lattice steel tower, about eighty feet high, which will carry a cabin nine feet square containing the radio-frequency and signal channel equipment, and outside which the transmitting and receiving aerial systems, each approximately twelve feet in diameter, will be mounted. At the foot of the tower there will be a small building which will contain the power supply units, the supervisory control equipment and standby power generator. Attention has been given to the maintenance of service from the system in all weather conditions; temperature and humidity control will be applied to the cabin and building, and an automatic detecting system to the aerial structures.

Standby Equipment

All equipment, except the aerial systems, in each channel at a station will be duplicated. The aerial systems will automatically come into service immediately upon the event of a failure in the working equipment. The aerial systems will be automatically switched from the working to the standby equipment, in the event of such a failure, by radio-frequency contactless switches. The equipment in each channel will be controlled from the control point at the end of the link to which it is transmitting, and from this control point it will be possible to switch on or off

(Continued on Page 9)



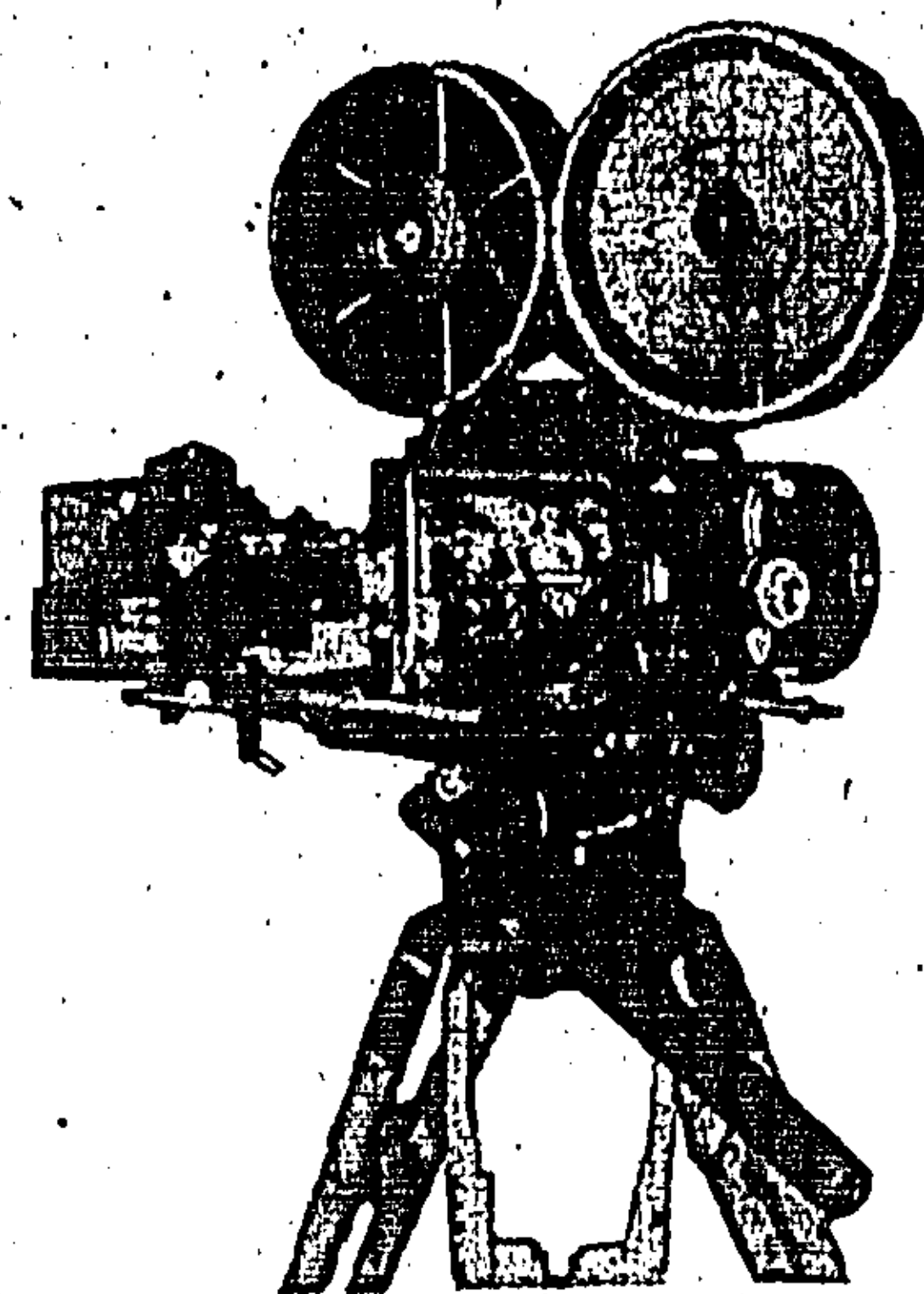
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Organising The Back Room Boys.

By A London Correspondent

One hundred scientists, physicists and mathematicians, and some five hundred experimental officers and other technical staff, will carry out scientific research in Mechanical Engineering on an unprecedented scale for the general benefit of industry throughout Britain.

This huge organisation, which will enable Britain to keep her lead in industrial development, will be the twelfth set up by Mr. Herbert Morrison's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the interest of the community in general. Others already functioning are engaged in building and road construction, fire fighting, fuel problems and food questions.

The wide scope of mechanical engineering influenced the Cabinet in its decision. It covers practically every industry in the country, including agriculture; it is concerned in the design and production of all engines and power plant for marine and aircraft propulsion; locomotives for railways, motorcar engines and transmission systems; the production of power from coal, oil and water; the machinery concerned with the manufacture of iron and steel; the production of chemicals, textiles, and foods; ventilating, airconditioning and

refrigerating machinery and many other matters. There are about 60,000 mechanical engineers engaged in 98 separate activities in Britain, four times as many as there are civil engineers and twice as many as there are electrical engineers.

Though there is already a very considerable amount of research in this field in progress now—at the Universities, Government establishments, and in the larger firms—it is not co-ordinated; there is a good deal of overlapping; and in most cases the staffs are so small that they confine themselves to the most urgent and immediate problems, and neglect the fundamental research on which future practice very largely depends.

The new establishment will not only co-ordinate these activities and fill in the gaps. Much of its work will be well ahead of the immediate requirements of industry, so that in time firms will turn to it for information and advice before starting on new projects. And its store of experience and knowledge will be available to all firms, large or small.

The Director

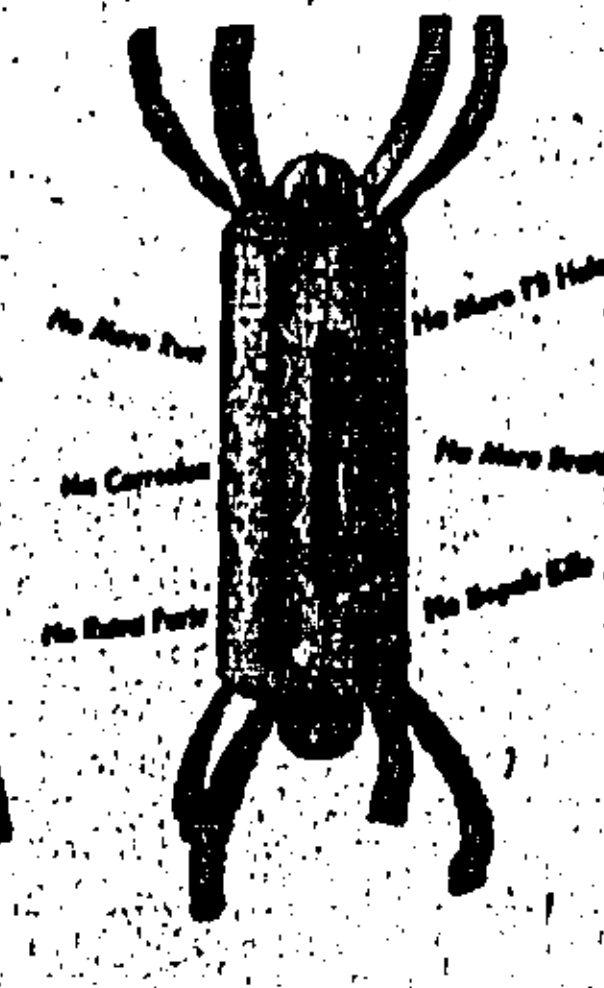
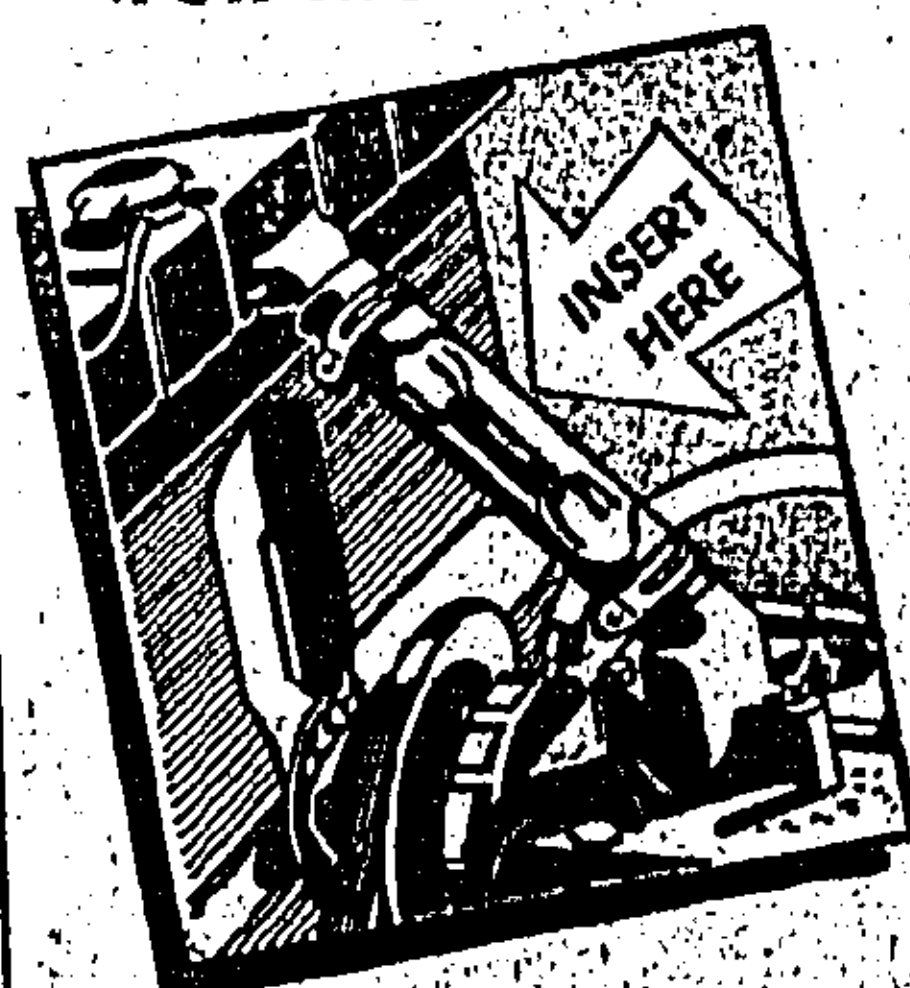
Director of this ambitious project will be Dr. G.A. Hanks, of the National Physical Laboratory, one of the most prominent "boffins" of World War II. He designed the first supersonic wind tunnel available to the Allies. Dr. Hanks will be advised by a Board, consisting of eminent scientists, technicians and industrialists, serving in their personal capacity and without fee, and led by Dr. H.L. Gray, a Fellow of the Royal Society who was one of the War Cabinet's principal scientific advisers. The Principal of the Military College of Science, Dr. C.A. Lander, will be a member of the Board. It will take several years for full results to be obtained. Even the location of the new Station has not yet been decided. Equipment, some of which on a fairly large scale, will have to be de-

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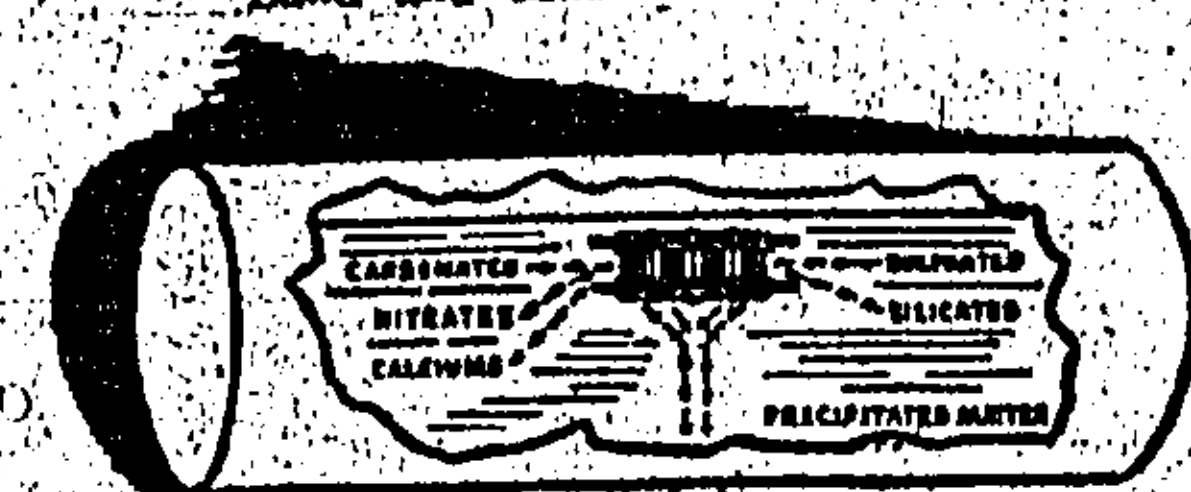
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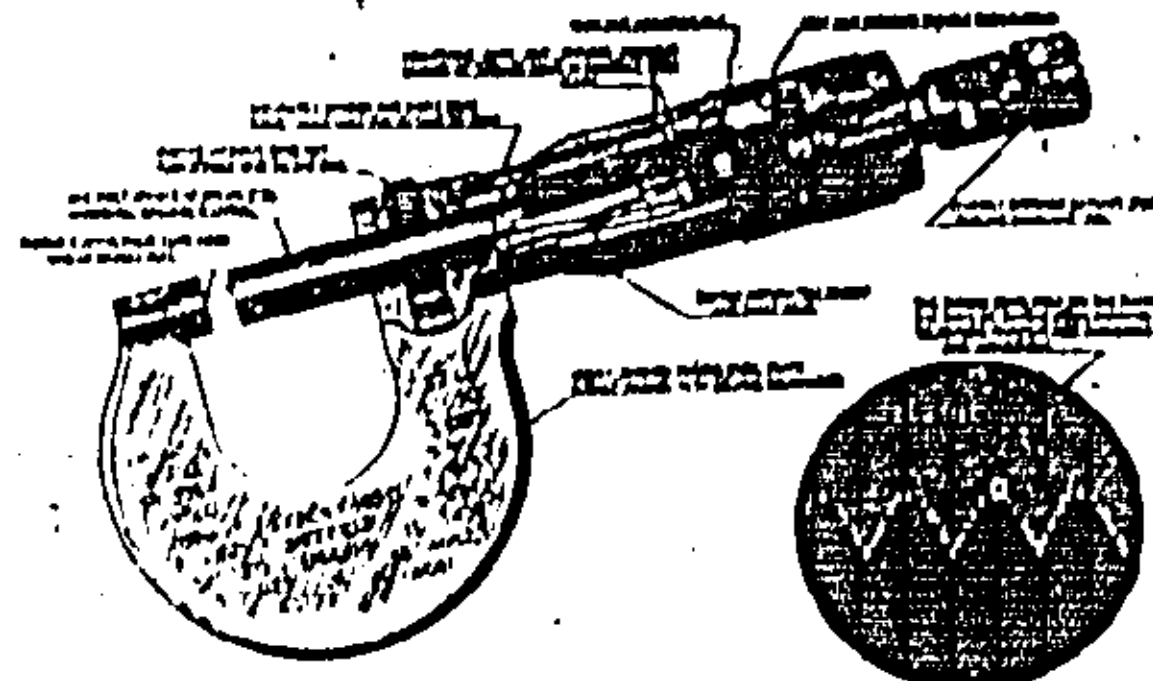
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signed and installed. For the time being, the work will be carried out at the National Physical Laboratory and at the Universities. Cost to the taxpayer eventually will be between \$250,000 and \$350,000 annually, but through the benefits that will accrue to industry, and the saving in industrial research work, it will be money well spent.

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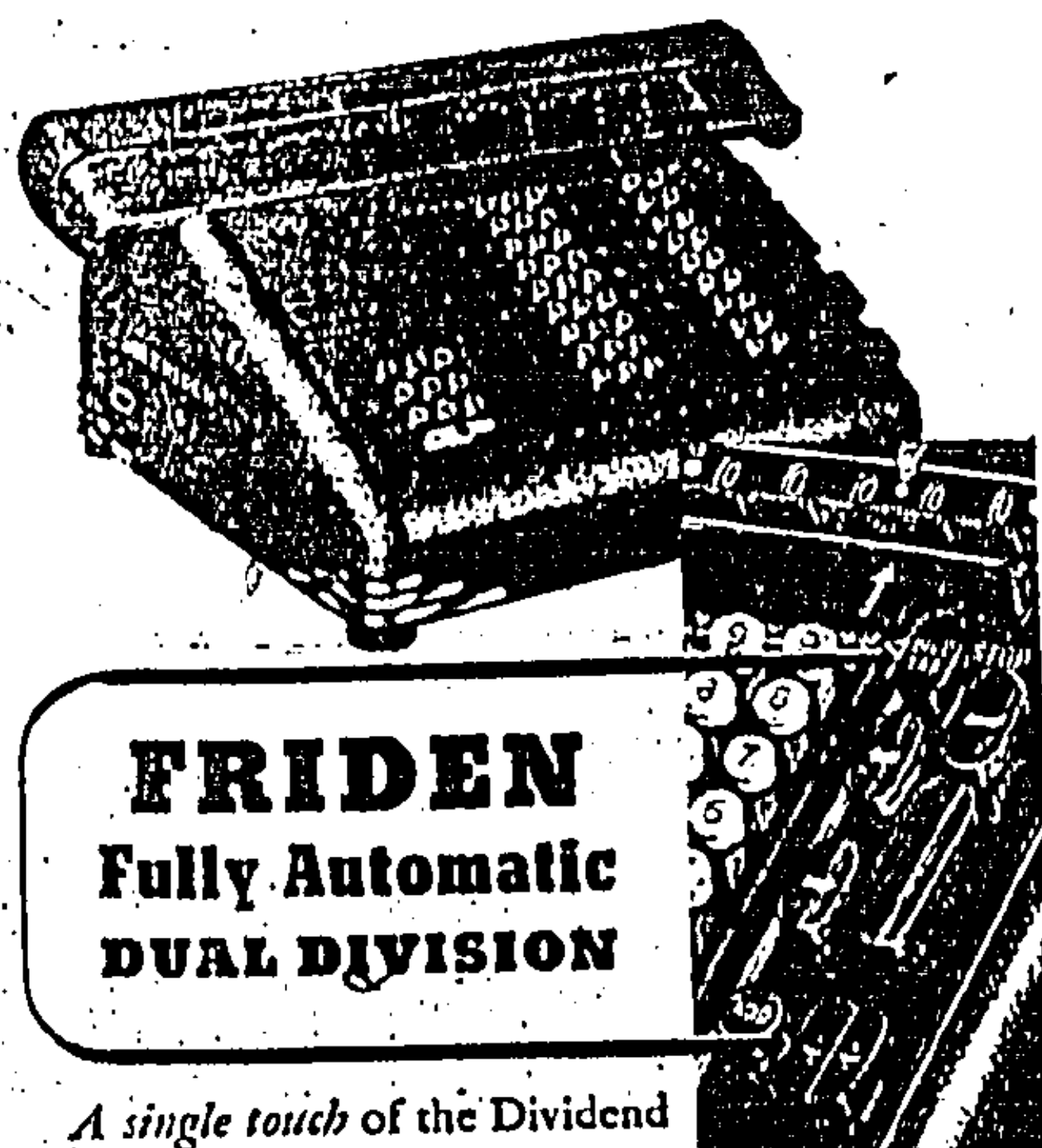
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LABOUR BILL PROTESTS

American Miners Walk Out: Movement Grows

Shipyard Men Restive

Washington, June 23. Miners poured out of pits steadily today, increasing the numbers in the wave of wildcat walk-outs in protest against the Taft-Hartley Labour Bill, and there were growing indications that other industries would soon be affected.

Latest reports estimated the number of miners who left their jobs was over 175,000 by night-fall.

Added to the miners was the immediate threat of over 40,000 shipbuilders going out and in the automobile industry, the foremen's union took steps that might cause 90,000 workers in that industry to be idle.

The first results from the miners' walkouts would be in the steel industry and, in months to come, in those countries abroad which depend upon the United States for coal.

The magazine "Iron Age" pointed out that steel mills, which have been operating to full capacity, would within days be forced to curtail operations. The nation's stockpiles would dwindle rapidly and, even if settlement were reached soon, such great inroads on the stockpiles would be made that it would be months before they could be rebuilt in order to meet both domestic and foreign needs.

"Unofficial"
The coal walkouts were "unofficial," although district officials of the United Mine Workers kept close watch and were able to report almost to the man on the number of miners leaving the pits.

The Union president, John Lewis, maintained a discreet silence.

The miners had been scheduled to close on Friday for a ten-day vacation under the Union's agreement with the Government, but the miners had not waited for Friday. Reports from the fields said the miners were very bitter. Union officials, however, would go no further than one district leader, who said: "I heard the boys were pretty sore about the new Labour Bill."

One miner at Washington, Pennsylvania, was heard to remark: "If Congress men can pass laws like that one, let them die coals."

There was no news of the proposal introduced in Con-

gress by Representative Howard Smith that Government's authority to operate mines be extended. Unless action is taken, the Government's authority ends on June 30.

Maritime difficulties were seen in the preparations of over 40,000 shipyard workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company in New York, Baltimore and other cities to strike on Thursday unless the Union is satisfied on its demands for a 17-4 cents an hour wage increase and other benefits.

A Union spokesman said 150,000 shipyard workers might walk out on July 1 if contracts were not reached.

At Detroit, the foremen's union said it would ask all unions to recognize its picket lines. If the request is granted, 90,000 workers would be idled.

—United Press.

AGITATION IN MOROCCO

Lisbon, June 23. Portuguese Admiral Magalhães Correia, administrator of the Tangier International Zone, said today on his return to Lisbon for a month's holiday that Arab elements have continued their agitation for the liberation of the zones of foreign influence in North Africa.

At a press conference he said, however, that at Tangier itself there was a minimum of strife. Neither the Palestine problem nor the escape of the Riff leader, Abd-el-Krim, from French custody ruffled the surface tranquillity of the city.

"Abd-el-Krim is regarded as a historical, but not political, figure by most of the International Zone's Arabs," he said.

—United Press.

WHISKY PRICE

London, June 24. The Food Minister, John Strachey, said today that the government had decided not to raise whisky export prices for the United States.

"Considering the retail price it is selling at in the United States, although I should like to earn more dollars per bottle it simply cannot be done," Strachey told a press conference.

—United Press.

Warning To France To Settle

New York, June 23. The "New York Herald-Tribune" today editorially warned France against delay in settlement of the Indo-China problem.

It said: "Indo-China's three principal exports are rice, coal and corn, all of which are in short supply all through the eastern half of the world. The colonial war cut down those exports from Indo-China to a trickle—only 150,000 tons of rice last year, for instance, against the prewar export of 1,500,000 tons.

"If it were not for the war, rice from Indo-China would be going to the Philippines, Japan, Korea, Malaya and many other Pacific islands.

"And even more important perhaps than the economic aspects of the problem are the political implications. As our government is reported to have pointed out to the French Government, the longer an equitable solution is postponed the greater danger there is that unrest will spread elsewhere.

"The French Government will be poorly advised if she does not attempt intelligently to bring an end to the war and reach an agreement with Viet Nam. Promoting civil war to set one area of Indo-China against another, as is reported to be the present French strategy, would seem to be a poor way to promote democracy among a people of Asia."

—United Press.

Escaped, Retaken, Charged

Southend, June 23. Stanislaw Zborowski, 25 years old, who escaped from Norwich prison 23 days ago (only two days after being sentenced to 9 months imprisonment for robbery, which included 44,000 NAAF cigarettes) was captured last night at Harling, near Southend.

He appeared at the Southend Court this morning charged with possessing a large automatic pistol and six rounds of ammunition with intent to endanger life.

The hunt for him switched dramatically on Saturday from East Anglia and he was captured at Harling by Detective-Inspector Harry Hemson of the Southend C.I.D. Hemson was put on the trail by the Reverend Stephen Pearson, Curate at the nearby parish of Eggesham, who recognised the Pole while out for a drive after evening service.

Zborowski joined the Polish army in Russia and served in Palestine, Egypt and Italy.

—Reuter.

Crusade To Defeat Communism

London, June 23. An economic crusade to stop the progress of Communism in China was advocated by Dr. Wu Chi-yuen, of Tsing Hua University, speaking at the China Institute in London on China's economic future.

"It is useless to try and defeat the Communists by war alone. They must be defeated on the economic front by making concessions, neither too little nor too delayed, to the interests of the common people from which the Communists derive their appeal," he said.

"They must be defeated by taxing heavily vested interests, raising the standards of living, by improving the condition of the prewar middle class, by lessening the inequality in the distribution of wealth and income, and by putting the economic house in order."—Reuter.

Engineering Notes

(Continued From
Page Eight)

Britain's Tool Factory

The micrometer was invented in 1819 by James Watt, who felt the need of a more accurate measuring instrument than was obtainable at that time. A model of this micrometer is to be seen in the South Kensington Museum.

As has happened with so many other inventions, the development of the idea took place in other countries, and at the time when Messrs Moore & Wright of Sheffield began the manufacture of these tools, the trade was in the hands of foreign firms.

After many years of research Moore & Wright discovered that the cause of inaccuracy in Continental makes of micrometers was due to the rapid wear of the unhardened screws, with the resulting necessity of constant adjustment.

The problem was then solved by Moore & Wright, who were the first to make a screw of one piece of hardened steel with the threads ground after hardening, thus releasing all internal strains in the steel.

This constituted the greatest single advance made in the design of tools of this kind and a special factory was built in Sheffield for making micrometers. Since then Moore & Wright's standard tools have become indispensable in every important engineering concern in the British Empire and abroad. The makers state with justifiable pride that almost every practical improvement in engineers' hand tools for the last 15 years has originated in their workshops.

The Engineering Department of Yu Tung Tai, Limited, exclusive agents for Messrs Moore & Wright in Hong Kong and China carry in stock a number of precision tools and would be glad to demonstrate these and recommend the right tool for the right job.

Development Of Television

(Continued from Page 8)

the complete channel, or any one station equipment, by a single operation. It will also be possible to change over from the working to the standby equipment, individually or collectively.

The complete state of a channel will be displayed on a special indicator board at the appropriate control point and it will be possible to see which equipment, power supply unit and system of power supply, are in use at each station. Any failure at a station will cause an alarm to be sounded at the control point, and the failure and automatic changeover which results will be displayed on the indicator board. Interlocks will be provided to prevent any equipment being switched back into service after a fault has occurred in it. Each unit at the stations will have fault indicators for the rapid location of faults by visiting maintenance engineers. The radio stations will not be mapped and it should not be necessary for them to be visited more than once a month.

The sites for all four stations have to be chosen very carefully with regard to satisfactory operation of the link and also the preservation of local amenities. Before a site can be finally decided on, extensive field trials must be carried out and for this purpose two vehicles have been equipped as mobile laboratories, each containing a transmitter, a receiver, measuring apparatus and its own power supply generator. Field trials were carried out over possible routes, using these vehicles and portable masts for supporting the aerial systems, and the trials have shown that steady and consistent signals should be obtained. It is inter-

Prevention Of Rust

The Electromatic Neutralizer, expected to be available in Hong Kong from next week, has now been adapted for use in cars as well as industry.

Makers claim that it will prevent pit-holes and rust in the radiator, as well as corrosion and formation of scale.

The Neutralizer is designed to purify the water flowing through the radiator and motor of automobiles. To install it is extremely simple. The connection on the hose attaching the radiator and motor is loosened, and the neutralizer inserted.

Agents in Hong Kong are the Mutual Co-operative Company, Room 101, Bank of East Asia Building (Tel. 20889).

esting to note that the trials were carried out, and the vehicles were operating continuously, during the severe weather of January and February last. Trials were also carried out to determine the effect on the signal strength of an aircraft flying in or close to, the beam and it was found that the proposed control of the system would reduce such interference to a negligible amount.

The installation of the radio link, as has been stated, is to take place in two parts and initially a single channel, with its standby equipment, will be installed. The direction of transmission of this channel, which comprises one of the two sets of equipment to be used in the final scheme, will be reversible, so that at any time it will be possible to transmit signals from Birmingham to London or from London to Birmingham. For this initial stage the aerial systems will be mounted on temporary structures on the same sites that will be used for the complete scheme. Subsequently the second channel will be installed in its final position and it will then be possible to have simultaneous transmission in the two directions.

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ENGLAND WINS TEST

Left With Only 26 Runs for Victory

London, June 25.
England won the Second Test today at Lords by ten wickets, after dismissing South Africa in their second innings for 252 and requiring 26 runs for a victory.

County Cricket

Results of first-class cricket matches ended today were:
At Bristol: Gloucestershire beat Kent by an innings and 37 runs. Gloucestershire 507, Kent 228 and 242. (Ames 73, Kent 99, Goddard five for 99.)
At Lincoln: Nottinghamshire beat Yorkshire by 185 runs. Nottingham 350, Yorkshire 165. (Nott 150 and 250 for 100, Yorkshire 121 and 131. (Butler five for 34, Johnson four for 38).)

At Gloucester: Essex beat Middlesex by ten wickets. Essex 410 and 115 for no wickets. Middlesex 228 and 295. (Robertson 115, Brown 56, Peter Smith seven for 138).

At Exeter: Lancashire beat Derbyshire by three runs. Lancashire 350 for nine declared and 75. (Cotton five for 25, Gladwin five for 40). Derbyshire 273 and 149. (Cranston four for 57).

At Worcester: Oxford University beat Worcestershire by 149 runs. Oxford 348 and 187 for five declared. (Pavson 53, Parks five for 93). Worcestershire 207 and 159. (Howarth 58, Mallett five for 42).

At Northampton: Northamptonshire drew with Combined Services. Northants 227 and 349. (Brookes 145). Combined Services 401 and 41 for three. (Timms three for 13).—Reuter.

American Baseball

New York, June 24.
Giants blanked Cubs 11-0, assisted by homers from Walker, Cooper, Marshall and Gordon. But pitcher's first game as a Giant after arriving from St. Louis.

Tigers at Boston was postponed. Dodgers at Pittsburgh, Braves at St. Louis, Phillies at Cincinnati, Indians at New York, Browns at Philadelphia, and White Sox at Washington were scheduled at night.

Scores of today's game follow:
National League

New York Giants..... 11 13 0
Chicago Cubs..... 0 2 1
Giants: p. Holt; c. Walker, Cooper.
Cubs: p. Wyse, Kusch; Mcers; c. McCullough.—United Press.

New York, June 25.
The following were results of night games in the National League played last night.

Brooklyn Dodgers..... 2 7 0
Pittsburgh Pirates..... 0 2 0
Dodgers: p. Brannen; c. Hodges, Pitzler; p. Ostermuller; c. Howell.
Homers: Reese.
Boston Braves..... 9 12 0
St. Louis Cardinals..... 6 8 3
Braves: p. Spahr; c. Rice.
Cardinals: p. Iganey; c. Garagiola.
Homers: Musial, Medwick and Dusan.

Philadelphia Phillies..... 2 5 0
Cincinnati Reds..... 4 7 0
The Yankees-Cleveland Indians game at New York was washed out by rain.—United Press.

NEVER CAN BE BROKEN

Edinburgh, June 24.
Admiral Richard L. Connolly, the Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in the Eastern Atlantic, and the Mediterranean, told guests at a civic luncheon today: "The friendship forged between comrades in arms can never be broken, and we look forward to everlasting friendship with the peoples of these islands." The luncheon was held in honour of the senior officers of the American warships now visiting the Firth of Forth.—Reuter.

Clayton Going To Geneva

Geneva, June 24.
United States officials said today that Mr. William Clayton will arrive in Geneva on Friday for the United Nations Trade conference—ruling out reports that he would attend the Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers on the Marshall plan.

There is no information on the message Mr. Clayton will deliver to the trade conference, but it is expected his return will speed negotiations on tariff reductions, threatened with deadlock by Australian opposition to the United States wool tariff bill.

The Preparatory Committee today completed the draft of the third chapter of the ITO Charter, establishing the principle that unemployment is not a matter of domestic concern alone and that domestic measures to increase employment should be supplemented by "concerted action under the sponsorship of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in collaboration with appropriate intergovernmental organizations."—United Press.

MANCHURIA FIGHTING

Peking, June 25.
Hard driving Communist troops seized all strategic Szeching, excepting one position still held by the remnants of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's battered garrison in the Japanese built west city. Chinese press dispatches from Mukden said today.

The independent "Shih Chieh Jih Pao" described the situation in the Manchurian rail-town, mid-way between Changchun and Mukden as "most serious."

Reds are reported attacking Chin Ping-tai 18 miles east of the Fushan coalmines.

The Nationalist recaptured the old walled city of Kai Yuan-sien, three miles northeast of the rail-town, Kaiyuan.—Associated Press.

Faulkner's Fine Round

Mere, Cheshire, June 24.
Another major professional golf tournament started today with the 41,400 Manchester Evening Chronicle event on the Mere Club's course. Additional interest was given by the presence of Johnny Bulla, of the United States, whose main reason for visiting Britain is to challenge for next week's Open Championship.

Bulla showed his form by going round in 71 on his first visit to the course, but this left him four strokes behind. Max Faulkner, of Great Britain, who partnered Bulla was undiminished by the American's reputation and went round in 67, and it was not until late in the day that he was closely challenged. Then E. Osborne, of Cornwall, returned 68. Flory Van Doney, of Belgium, Ken Bousfield and C. H. Ward, two young Britons, shared third place with 70, followed by half a dozen men, including Bulla, at 71.

Another round will be played tomorrow when only the first 40 will survive for the final 36 holes.—Reuter.

Madagascar Fighting

Paris, June 24.
Two French destroyers, the Duquoy Trouin and the Lapoerouse, went into action against rebel forces off the coast of Madagascar, according to French press agency reports reaching here today.

A rebel attack against an electric power factory outside the port of Tamatave was repulsed by a French commando force off the Duquoy Trouin.

The Lapoerouse, cooperating with the land forces, shelled the rebel posts.

This native uprising against the French in Madagascar has been going on for nearly three months.—Reuter.

Woman Doctor's Gesture

London, June 24.
A diamond-studded sari, worth \$50,000, will be sent back to India from Britain shortly to be sold to raise money for a hospital for "untouchables." Its owner, Dr. Ruth Fraser, of Norfolk, was a medical missionary in India for years. During a plague and a famine, the Indians, among whom she worked, made her a gift of the sari before she returned to England in 1912.

Its 12 yards are studded with uncut diamonds from top to bottom.—Reuter.

China's Government In Disfavour

New York, June 25.
The "Herald-Tribune," in an editorial citing the defeats of the Nationalist armies in Manchuria, suggested today that the "first requirement for saving the Chinese from Communism is a sound National Government in China."

The editorial said the "reaction of Nanking officials" to an unhappy situation in which the Communists threaten to expand their Manchurian holdings from 85 per cent of that area to all Manchuria "has been to blame their defeats on Russian assistance to the Chinese Communists and beg for military supplies and credits from the United States and Britain."

"In this connection it should be emphasised there have been few verified instances of assistance given Chinese Communists by the Russians" except newspapers have pointed out timely withdrawals, leaving quantities of Japanese stores to the Communists, plus an "unreasonable" attitude in dealing with the National Government over Dairen and Port Arthur, the editorial said.

It continued: "The defeats suffered by Nanking cannot be attributed to the Russians as much as to the unpopularity of the National Government and its inefficiency and corruption, which, incidentally, are admitted."

"If the National Government, as a whole, were worthy of respect, was the government striving to solve the agrarian problems of China (out of which the Reds have made so much capital), it would win popular support and thus gain strength to use in opposing Communism."

"But no amount of foreign assistance could make up for the faults of the present rulers of China. American loans or gifts to China are not advisable today."—United Press.

Wave Of Violence In Italy

Rome, June 24.
Bloodshed and strikes throughout Italy today faced the Rightwing Government headed by Premier Alcide De Gasperi, which on Saturday received a "skin of the teeth" vote in the Assembly with a majority of 43.

In Sicily, Molotov cocktails, automatic weapons and hand grenades were used in attacks on the Leftwing Party headquarters by men alleged to be long to the gang headed by a Sicilian bandit, Salvatore Giuliano, who has announced "war" against Communists. Two people were killed and 20 injured.

Many incidents were reported in Palermo, where the police and the carabinieri were fully mobilised.

From other parts of Italy came reports of Leftwing violence against Rightwing meetings. A Christian Democrat deputy was beaten up at Naples, and meetings of the Party known as the "Common Men" were broken up by Leftwing squads at Taranto and Ancona, with many injured on both sides.

At the same time a widespread neo-Fascist organisation was uncovered in Rome.

Strikes of Rome foremen and Northern transport workers have also been called.—Reuter.

Worst Danger Over

But there was one redeeming feature. The sluice gates on the great dam at Lupao and the walls of the dam at Shek Kok still hold. These dams control the water of the North River and Canton's safety depends upon their remaining intact.

UNRRA observers, in the plane, who had been over the same ground a few days ago, told me that the water was now definitely very much lower and that they thought the worst danger was over.

Returning to Canton, Governor Lo expressed himself as satisfied with the result of the tour. He had seen for himself the extent of the damage caused and was now in a position to plan accordingly. He expressed regret that the absence of a suitable airfield in the West and North River districts had made it impossible for him to come down and hold an on-the-spot conference on relief measures such as was held in Swatow.

No one knows the full extent of the damage caused by the Kwangtung floods. And it will take a long time in this country of normally bad—now rendered almost impossible—communication, to discover the real truth. Estimates vary. It can be taken, however, as almost certain that upwards of a thousand people have lost their lives, that something in the neighbourhood of 500,000 people are destitute and homeless, and that the damage done to crops is such as to make this normally productive but never self-sufficient province more than ever in need of outside help.—Reuter.

Swatow Delta

Up in the mountains of north eastern Kwangtung things were definitely better. Here, there is the terraced paddy fields on the seldom wide valley country and mountain sides are green and flourishing. But wherever the river valley broadened out into a plain, there was flooding and destruction.

From the northeast corner of the province we headed south down the Han River. Here again little damage was seen so long as

GRAND WEATHER FOR WIMBLEDON TENNIS

In The Ladies Home Journal

New York, June 24.
Mr. Harold Stassen, announced candidate for the 1948 Republican presidential nomination, today proposed in an article in the Ladies Home Journal that a small United States delegation confer directly with Premier Stalin on the question of world control of atomic energy.

He said it should be on a purely exploratory basis, not taking precedence over the United Nations.

Stassen said he left Stalin after a recent interview, with a strong belief that such a conference would be helpful.

He proposed the delegation should comprise senators of both parties from the Atomic Energy Committee plus scientific leaders who would meet with Stalin and his Politburo and scientists.

He concluded: "All Europe is at present realising that the surge of nationalisation and socialisation following the war has been a mistake."—United Press.

MONTY IN DELHI

New Delhi, June 25.
Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, left by air early this morning on a flight to Ceylon after his two day stay in New Delhi.

During his stay here, the Field-Marshal familiarised himself with the strategic implications of the transfer of power in India to the two Dominion Governments of Pakistan and Hindustan.—Reuter.

Queen Mary

Wimbledon, June 25.
Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of the United States, trounced veteran Mrs. Anita Liskana Ellis, formerly of Chile, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 in the second round of the women's singles at the Wimbledon Tennis Tournament today.

The result was the first of the day and Queen Mary unexpectedly arrived to watch the second set. Play was suspended when Queen Mary came and was resumed after she sat down.

The men's singles field has reduced itself to 32 survivors. The men's doubles and mixed doubles headed today's programme with a few second round women's singles

American Invaders Win Easily

Wimbledon, June 24.
Glorious sunshine greeted the debut of the world's best women lawn tennis players before 20,000 spectators here today, the feature of their opening matches being the brilliant allround play of America's "Big Four," each of whom had little difficulty in winning.

Margaret Osborne, Louise Brough, Doris Hart and Patricia Todd each won in two straight sets. An especially notable performance was put up by the young Florida player, Doris Hart, tipped by many to take the title, who allowed the South African champion, Mary Muller, only two games in winning 6/1, 6/1.

Louise Brough, seeded No. 1, beat Mrs. Glover, better known as the squash racket champion Susan Noel, 6-1, 6-1, while her doubles partner, Margaret Osborne, allowed another English player, Mrs. Chandler, only five games in winning 6-3, 6-2.

Patricia Todd beat the English games mistress Elizabeth Morgan 6-3, 6-0.

Continuation of the men's singles again provided no major upset, although the Australian, Geoffrey Brown, finalist last year, was taken to five sets by the No. 2 player of Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Cernik, whose magnificent retrieving caused the Australian to play all out eventually to win by 6-4, 2-6, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

The holder of the title, Yvon Petra, of France, quickly eliminated the Englishman, H. F. Wall, by 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, while the favourite, Jack Kramer, of the United States, beat C. Spychala, of Poland, by the identical score.

John Bromwich quickly won the first two sets against his Swedish opponent, Lennart Bergelin, 6-0, 6-4, but the lanky Swede found his best form in the third set, which went to 20 games before the Australian won 11-9.

There was a rather main on one of the outer courts, Roger Abdessalam, of France, and Eustace Fannin, South Africa's champion, battling for two hours and 20 minutes before the Frenchman won 11-9, 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

The Czech champion, Jaroslav Drobny, beat Jimmy Mohan of India, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, but of the six Indians who survived the first round three won today. They were Dilip Bose, F. Ahmed and Sumant Misra.

Britain suffered a blow when young Tony Mottram, regarded as the best hope of the British contingent, was beaten by the French Davis Cup player, Pierre Pelizzia, by 7-5, 6-3, 8-10, 6-4.

A remarkably fine performance was accomplished by the one-armed Austrian player, 33-year-old Hans Redl, who lost his left arm during the war, who eliminated the Swiss Davis Cup player, Max Elmer, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

W. C. Choy, well-known Hong Kong player who has represented China in the Davis Cup, was beaten by the British player, M. D. DeLoof, who won 6-3, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Other Results

Among today's results were:
Men's singles—second round: Destromau (France) beat Kemp (Ire) 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Don Davidson (Britain) beat H. Billington (Britain) 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

C. F. G. Lister (Britain) beat J. Hebda (Poland) 1-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.
C. Cuccelli (Italy) beat G. M. Bold (New Zealand) 6-0, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Budge (United States) beat Mahan (India) 7-5, 1-6, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3.
Women's singles—first round: Miss M. Slaney (Britain) beat Miss D. R. Herest (Britain) 6-1, 6-2.

Miss G. E. Woodgate (Britain) beat Miss E. Sutton (Britain) 6-0, 6-1.
Mrs. E. Hamilton (United States) beat Mrs. A. T. P. Lutton (Britain) 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. R. T. Ellis (Britain) beat Miss Straubova (Czechoslovakia) 6-4, 6-2.—Reuter.

Judge Patty beat the diminutive Indian, Man Mohan, 7-5, 1-6, 6-2, 6-7, 6-3 today.

Bob Falkenberg, lanky Californian, beat R. C. Carter of Great Britain, 6-2, 6-1, 7-5.—United Press.

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Cease-Fire Urged

Shanghai, June 25.
The China office of UNRRA today proposed a cease-fire between the Nationalist and Communist authorities along the entire bed of the Yellow River and for five miles on either side of the dykes in order to permit dyke repair work to proceed until the end of July.

The Director of UNRRA's office, Mr. Harlan Cleveland, who issued the appeal, warned that unless both sides exercise "a high order of statesmanship" there is imminent danger that floods may produce breaks in the dykes with consequent disaster to millions of peasants in Shantung, Kiangsu and Hopei.—Reuter.

CROSBY ACCEPTS RANK OFFER

Hollywood, June 24.
Crooner Bing Crosby today concluded an agreement with the British film producer, J. Arthur Rank, to go to England to make a movie.

It was specified that the Crosby film will be made with an all-English cast and the Crosby music will be written by English composers.—United Press.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.52 megacycles from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—Defence and Civil Control.
12.35 p.m.—Carmen Miranda & Orchestra.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.15 p.m.—Jazz and Landau on two planes.
1.30 p.m.—"From the Shows"—Light Opera.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
2.30 p.m.—Film Favorites.
7.00 p.m.—D.H.C. Transcription Service "TMA".
7.30 p.m.—Studio La Demi-Hour French.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News.
8.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.
8.15 p.m.—Jazz and Whistler Quintet.
8.20 p.m.—Studio Record News. A Review of the Latest Records received by ZBW. Presented by Lynn Fraser.
9.00 p.m.—D.H.C. Transcription Service "The Written Word". The Journal of John Wesley.
9.15 p.m.—Negro Spirituals.
9.30 p.m.—Jazz from Opera.
9.45 p.m.—Studio Jazz Piano Recital by Kathleen Beth.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.10 p.m.—Weather Report.
10.30 p.m.—D.H.C. Transcription Service "Band of the Irish Guards".
10.45 p.m.—Vaughan Williams "Serenade to Music". Orchestra conducted by Sir Henry Wood.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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